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Tower Views

by Clearway

That Wisdom May Prevail

Teaching Toward Peace

Keeping Business Rolling

¶ **Suspense**—On the eve of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Sarajevo pistol shot—the shot which released the mad dogs of war, sent 65,000,000 men to mobilization camps, demanded the supreme sacrifice of 8,543,000 men, amassed a total of 37,500,000 casualties, and burdened the world with $300,000,000,000 in war costs—the world faces another critical situation. Spanish Insurgent bombings of British merchant vessels, continuing in the face of protests, warnings, and a well-advanced plan for Anglo-Italian appeasement, bring the total of unprovoked assaults on British shipping to 59. What will Britain do? And if Britain does, what will Europe do?

¶ **As the world** approaches the anniversary of the beginning of the World War, its people again know the emotion of suspense. And they know it, because in the intervening years they have not sufficiently demonstrated justice, brotherhood, patience, intelligence. It is not too late to put these qualities into diplomacy.

¶ **Policy**—Britain faces its hour of stress with mixed emotions. On the one hand is the possibility of awful costs incident to warfare illustrated by the World War. On the other hand is the increasing arrogance of ideologies which scoff at international codes; of personal ambitions which would sacrifice lives, culture, and civilization itself to gain their ends. How to deal with such factors wisely, calmly and with an intelligence superior to group pressures of all kinds is the task which faces Britain's Prime Minister. In the House of Commons clamorous demands arise for quick, definite, even drastic action to halt further offenses against international codes of decent conduct. But Premier Chamberlain, still working on the assumption that there is honor even among dictatorial wills, and that the die of war is the last resort to be cast, seems in a position to stand or fall by the effectiveness of his policy of "reality" in a situation which has grown acute.

• **Today** Britain's Prime Minister needs prayers, rather than poniards—prayers that his decision be dictated by the wisdom of Principle rather than by the pressures of persons, passions or politics.

¶ **Swedes**—In 1638 the first Swedish and Finnish colonists landed on American soil. June 27 sees the three-hundredth celebration of that event taking place under leaden skies, but not with leaden spirits. At Wilmington, Del., where the colonists landed, the warmth of international friendship mellows the assemblage and gives wings to oratory. Secretary of State Cordell Hull takes the occasion to promote the ideal of international trade reciprocity when he recalls that Sweden "was one of the first powers to conclude a treaty of commerce and amity" with young America. • Incidentally he presents a formula for world-wide friendship. "At a time," says he, "when prejudice, hatred, and violence . . . threaten the very destruction of civilization itself, the world needs men and nations devoted to the principles of tolerance, friendship, and justice."

¶ **Teachers**—Recognition by educators that a part of their privilege is to inculcate in the thoughts of students those qualities essential to civilization's unfoldment is emphasized in addresses to some 15,000 attendants at the National Education Association convention in New York. Says Dr. Caroline S. Woodruff, President of the organization, and principal of the Vermont State Teachers' College: "It is the province of the schools to temper human emotions with intelligence, to inculcate tolerance, to lay a basis for appreciation of the rights of others. It is the mightiest privilege of the schools to educate children for peace." • Before allowing the suggestion to arise that militancy might take advantage of peacefulness, pause to consider how seldom the combination of intelligence, justice, and tolerance has been bested.

¶ **Business**—"Get ready for the upswing," is Secretary Roper's advice to business. "The Government has removed obstacles through constructive legislative procedure and has thus provided encouragement for private initiative to synchronize with and carry on the momentum." • Momentum? Good advice, that. In business or out it's like "Ole Man River." It implies "jes' keep rollin' along."

¶ **Bankers**—Momentum, by the way, is a popular word in banking circles. When dollars roll—Fast: good business; slow: somnolent clerks. Bankers attending the convention of the New York State Bankers' Association at Saranac Lake, N. Y., believe that more momentum is on the way. Says one speaker: "It should be both the national policy and individual attitude to commit ourselves anew to the heroic ideal of the pioneer and discard the defeatist attitude of too much preoccupation with security." • The cart-wheels should emulate the wagon wheels and—rotate!

Education for Peace Urged Before Teachers

National Education Association Hears Plea for World Understanding—700 Speakers on 125 Programs Scheduled for Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—Education's responsibility for the promotion of world citizenship engaged the attention of 15,000 teachers and administrative officials here today as the National Education Association opened its seventy-sixth annual convention with a program emphasizing opportunities to achieve through democratic schooling and character development a permanent international peace.

"We recognize that it is the business of the schools to deal with those human attributes from which war springs," Dr. Caroline S. Woodruff, N. E. A. President and Principal of the State Teachers' College at Castleton, Vt., told the first general session. "It is the province of the schools to temper human emotions with intelligence, to inculcate tolerance, to lay a basis for appreciation of the rights of others. It is the mightiest privilege of the schools to educate their children for peace."

Voicing the theme of the 1938 meeting of America's largest teacher organization, this plea for furtherance of world understanding permeates messages prepared by 700 speakers on 125 programs scheduled for the four-day convention. While educators in attendance from every State, territory, and possession under the Stars and Stripes must deal with a vast mass of technical and professional detail, they will return again and again during the gathering to consider the basic problem of how to consolidate the civilizing influence of the classroom by helping pupils to serve as international citizens rather than as human fodder for inhuman wars.

Dr. Woodruff denied that such a concept implied either an impractical idealism or docile submissiveness. Moreover, she said, it would not for a moment countenance an indifferent attitude to the interests of one's own country.

"A desire for permanent peace between nations is the soundest kind of patriotism," she declared. "Freedom from war makes possible that co-operation necessary to achieve a more abundant life for one's own people and for all other peoples of the world."

True peace, Dr. Woodruff held, meant an opportunity, beyond satisfying material wants, to devote time and energy in the advancement of spiritual welfare, of human culture, and to worship God in the manner of one's choosing. All this, she stressed, may be acquired with a practice of world citizenship.

"We are making no study here of the fundamental causes of war, but

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Hopkins Orders WPA Pay Rise Of 500,000 Southern Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—Unskilled WPA workers in 13 southern states will get from $5 to $11 more a month hereafter, on orders from Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator.

Mr. Hopkins said the raises, affecting approximately 500,000 persons in the lower wage brackets, were pursuant "to a general Administration policy of bringing the income levels of the lowest paid workers of the South more nearly in line with the income levels of such workers in other parts of the Country."

With this increase, no WPA workers in the country will receive less than $26 a month. The top limit in the South in the future will be $79 a month, compared with $94 in the northern and western areas and $98.70 in New York City.

The fact that WPA workers are paid less in the South than the North was used by southern Democrats in Congress as an argument for wage differentials in the wages and hours bill. The lack of defense given WPA wage rates by Administration spokesmen and their frequent statements that sooner or later the southern wage scales would be adjusted presumably paved the way for Mr. Hopkins' action.

States included in Mr. Hopkins' order are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

"We have felt for some time," Mr. Hopkins said, "that our security wages in certain areas of the Country were based on a standard of living below the levels of health and decency and did not bear sufficient realistic relationship to the actual cost of living.

"The new minimum wage rates creating for these half-million workers receiving the lowest monthly security wages, while still inadequate, in my judgment, give these people something nearer to an income which will assure a minimum standard of living.

"We have also believed that with the apparent beginnings of an upturn in business, this is a particularly advantageous time to accelerate that upturn by creating additional purchasing power in the lower brackets.

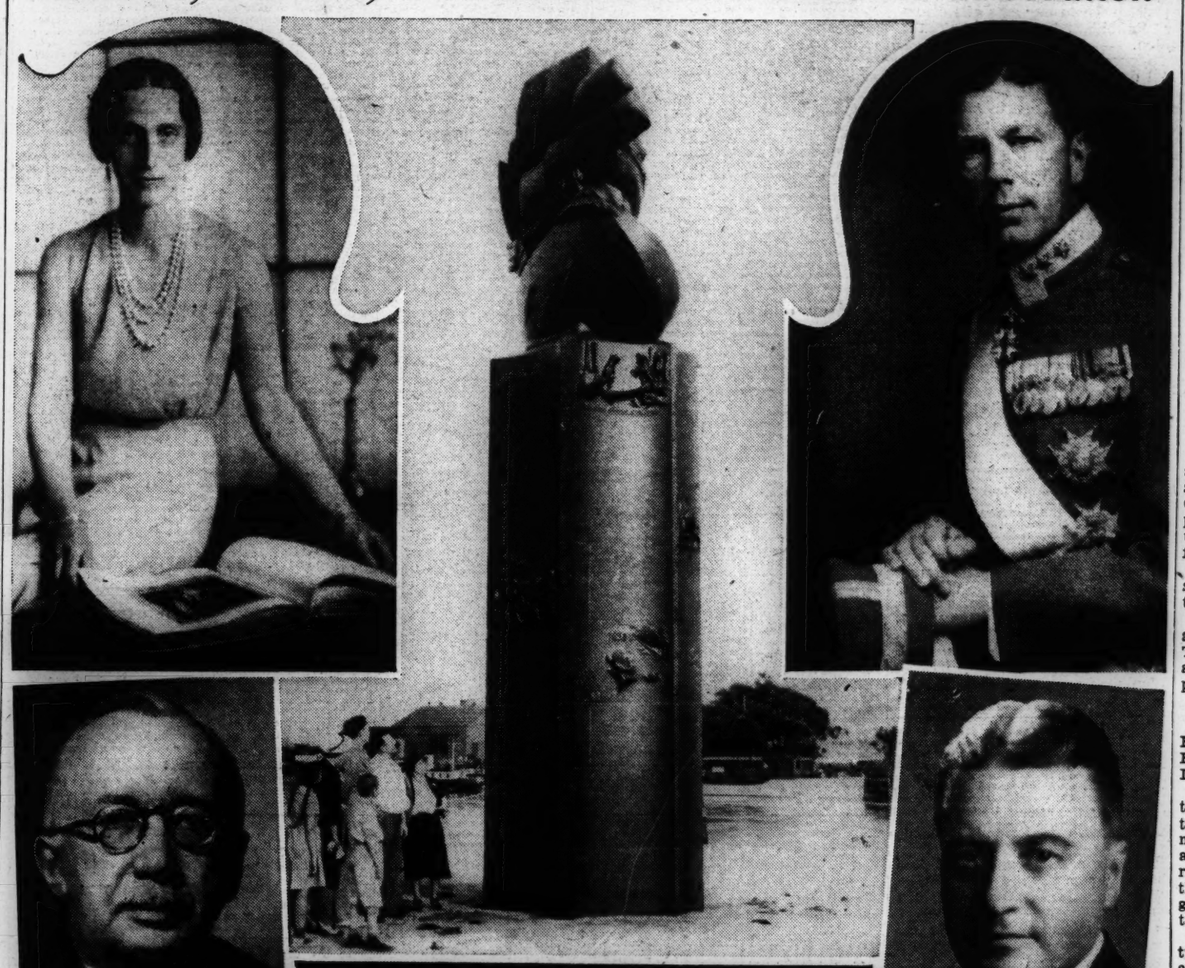
"This wage scale means that no one who works in the WPA will receive less than $1 a day in any region."

In Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Oklahoma, higher wage scales were also ordered for intermediate, skilled, and professional workers.

Largest increase will go to WPA workers in Kentucky and Oklahoma. Whereas unskilled workers in most of the southern states will get a raise of only $5 a month, in Kentucky and Oklahoma they are to get an extra $10 or $11 a month.

Differences in wage rates are supposedly determined by cost of living studies made by WPA statisticians. They vary according to the size of the community and according to the class of work done.

Sweden, Finland, and America Join Hands in Celebration



Top—Crown Princess Louise of Sweden
Bottom—Rudolf Holsti
Minister for Foreign Affairs in Finland

American-Swedish News Exchange; Wide World; Jaegar

Prince Bertil and the Monument Which He Presented
The Third Son of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf Substituted for His Father in Officially Turning Over to the United States and Delaware the Memorial Erected at the Site of the First Swedish Settlement on American Soil

Top—Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf
Bottom—Wollmar F. Boström
Minister of Sweden to the United States

Roosevelt Greets Swedish Royalty At Tercentenary

WILMINGTON, Del., June 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt welcomed in "true friendship" today a Prince and Princess of Sweden.

And from them—Prince Bertil and Crown Princess Louise—the Chief Executive accepted with "profound gratitude" a monument raised by the Swedish people on the spot

(Continued on Page 19, Column 1)

An article on Finland's part in the tercentenary celebrations appears in the Weekly Magazine Section, June 29.

President Signs Bill Controlling Food and Drugs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—President Roosevelt has signed the new Food and Drug Bill, widening the Department of Agriculture's power to protect the consumer.

While many provisions of the measure do not become effective for a year, three important sections are immediately applicable. They prohibit distribution of dangerous drugs, require testing of new drugs before they are put on the market, and forbid sale of injurious cosmetics.

The new act is based on reforms proposed by Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell five years ago when he was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, though long and continued assault on the measure by business modified it considerably before passage.

Slack-filled, false-bottomed or deceptive containers are forbidden. Factory inspection by Administration officials is authorized for the first time. Cosmetics and therapeutic devices are brought under the jurisdiction of the Administration. More adequate labeling is required, on both drugs and food.

Britain Joins France to Keep Japan Off Isle

Aggressor Told to Stay Clear of Chinese Island or Face 2 Nations

Indo-China

Spot Guards Approaches to French Colony and Trade Route Used by Britain

LONDON, June 27 (AP) — Britain and France have warned Japan to stay off Hainan Island, off the South China Coast, and will act to support each other in case "complications" arise, the Government informed the House of Commons today.

Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs made the announcement.

Hainan, Chinese Territory, is separated by the 150-mile-wide Gulf of Tonking from French Indo-China and commands the eastern approaches to that colony.

Stand "Made Clear"

Answering a question whether the British Government would support France in regard to the security of Indo-China, Mr. Butler replied:

"His Majesty's Government and the French Government, through their Ambassadors at Tokyo, have made clear to the Japanese forces and Government that they would regard any occupation of Hainan by the Japanese forces as calculated to give rise to undesirable complications.

"Should any complications unfortunately arise, His Majesty's Government and the French Government would no doubt afford each other such support as appears warranted by the circumstances."

Replying to a question whether the British Government would do its utmost to obtain support of the United States for efforts to bring about a truce between Japan and China, Mr. Butler replied:

"The Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs as recently as June 17 announced publicly that he did not think it possible for any power to mediate between China and Japan.

Ready at Any Time

"The British Government would be only too ready, either alone or in conjunction with other powers, to use their good offices at any time in the hope of bringing about a cessation of hostilities if this were agreeable to both parties."

Japanese warships recently were concentrated off Hainan, and Chinese dispatches June 24 reported that attempts at a landing had been repulsed. Hoihow, chief port of the Island, has been bombed from the air frequently, and last week was shelled by Japanese warships.

Today Japanese reported their airplanes had bombed the Yuling forts on Hainan and silenced shore batteries there.

Chinese defenses on the Island have been greatly strengthened and the garrison trained in defense against landing attempts.

Last week Chinese newspapers reported French warships had "concentrated" off Hainan, but this was denied by the Paris Foreign Office.

Britain is interested in Hainan because it lies near the main route between Hongkong and Singapore, its Far Eastern strongholds.

Bombings in South China

SHANGHAI, June 27 (AP)—With Chinese and Japanese forces apparently deadlocked in the Yangtze River Valley below Hankow, Japanese bombing crews today carried out widespread aerial operations over South China.

The Yuling forts on Hainan Island, just off the South China Coast, were bombed and the attackers reported Chinese shore batteries there were silenced.

More than 500 miles to the northeast of Hainan, the Kwangtung Province City of Chaochow was bombarded. The Japanese said that in this attack railway buildings on a line from Swatow, to Chaochow's south, were destroyed.

Many military observers expect that the seaport Swatow may become the point of entry for any Japanese attempt to invade South China. Japanese troops were landed last week on Namoa Island, 20 miles east of Swatow.

The Japanese reported that the railway linking Kowloon, part of the British Colony of Hong Kong, with Canton, South China's gateway for military supplies, had been cut by destruction of the Sheklung bridge in a bombardment.

Berlin protests China's delay in freeing advisers: Page 5.

Economics in the News

Why Do We Keep Gold?—Question Raised by Bankers' Visit of Inspection to Fort Knox, Ky.—Store of Value

By H. B. E.

The party of bankers who were allowed to take a peep at the immense stock of gold at Fort Knox, Ky., must have felt like the islanders of Yap. On that mid-Pacific spot the natives keep their money in the form of huge monoliths of stone. Some are bigger than others, but all are cumbrous. They are so difficult to move, indeed, that for most transactions the people of Yap rely on barter. It is nice to see your money, though. So the islanders, like the American bankers, often take excursions to look at it.

But the Yap islanders do have a practical interest in their stone money. For they use it occasionally. Willard Price in his book "Pacific Adventure" tells of such a transaction arising out of the admiration of a chief's daughter for the dress of the author's wife. The dress was handed over. Payment took the form of a huge stone wheel borne on the backs of a posse of servants. But the bankers who viewed the gold at Fort Knox had merely an academic interest in their inspection. For the metal is there just to look at, not to use. Try to buy some with your money if you have any doubt about it.

And yet books on money are still being written as if gold were the ultimate foundation of the Nation's money. The latest is Harry Scherman's popular "The Promises That Men Live By." Mr. Scherman writes as if the money in use were promises to pay gold. Such a system, however, went out with Mr. Hoover. Today such a promise is no longer part of the Nation's monetary system. Nor is the size of the Nation's money dependent upon fluctuations in the supply of gold. If there were not an ounce of it in the Kentucky hills, it would not make any difference to the Nation's money. The Federal Reserve System has taken the place of gold as the money regulator.

¶ ¶ ¶

This change from automatic control to managed control may not be ideal. But in money as in other things management is the order of the day. Consequently, the job of immediate moment is to encourage wise and efficient management. For, as Dr. Paul Einzig says, in his new book "World Finance":

> It is unthinkable that on a fine Thursday morning at the meeting of the Court of the Bank of England, 26 merchant bankers should be once more in a position to decide that, since the Bank has lost a few million pounds of gold, a few hundred thousands of workmen should be thrown out of employment through an increase of the bank rate and restriction of credit, so as to readjust the monetary position.

Why, then do we keep gold? The question was raised even before the revolutionary changes in national monetary systems. One answer in those days was given by the late Sir Basil Blackett, a Director of the Bank of England. He said:

> The question, Why do we keep gold? can be answered, I think, frivolously in several ways. I think the first and perhaps the most important answer is because other central banks keep gold. Perhaps another answer would be because the banks think that people think they ought to keep gold, or even because the banks think that people think that the banks think they ought to keep gold. Possibly another answer would be because the central banks are not clever enough to manage any system other than the gold standard, or they are not clever enough to persuade people to think they are clever enough to manage any such system.

¶ ¶ ¶

Now there is no gold standard either in England or the United States to manage. So we may repeat our question: Why, then, do the two countries keep gold? As to England, for two very excellent reasons: (1) it is salable to the United States at all times and at a fixed price for valuable American goods; and (2) the metal is still esteemed by all manner of peoples as a store of value, and will therefore exchange for goods where other goods won't.

One example of this universal esteem for gold will suffice. In the winter of 1918, after the collapse of the Russian front, Maj. Gen. L. C. Dunsterville was called to Baghdad to head an expedition into Persia, so as to head off the enemy Turks. He was able to collect, as a military force, only a handful of men, a few light Ford vans, and one armored car. But British gold was available, and in lieu of arms and men, General Dunsterville loaded his vans with this precious commodity and set forth with gold. The expedition was able to build roads for its cars, obtain supplies, purchase the peace of hostile tribesmen and finally to organize a resistance among the inhabitants for the territory threatened by the Turks. What General Dunsterville did a few years back Alexander the Great had done 2,000 years before, and over the same terrain.

This would be one reason, also, to keep American gold. Another is that, since the United States has attached a fixed price to gold, it must be prepared to sell as well as buy it. However, there is more than enough for both purposes out at Kentucky. No doubt that is what the American bankers thought when they were allowed to view the glittering pile at Fort Knox. And equally without doubt the redistribution of the metal is one of the leading preoccupations in Washington.

Adults Called On to Clean Up Low Standards Set for Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—Terming the problems of youth today one of "potential dynamite," involving the seeds of Fascism even in the United States, the Public Affairs Committee, in a comprehensive examination of all phases of the youth question in America, is out today with a call on the adult generation to provide the leadership and education essential, if the energies of the young are to be rallied to the defense of democracy.

This study, edited by Maxwell S. Stewart in pamphlet form under the title, "Youth in the World Today," and based on the five-year studies of the American Youth Commission, sees the adult generation duty bound to provide youth "with decent living conditions, with adequate training for life, with leadership, and with an opportunity to occupy its rightful place in the workaday world."

The Committee is a nonpartisan agency working under the auspices of the Maurice and Laura Falk and Alfred P. Sloan foundations. It publishes periodic pamphlets condensing long reports which are of public interest or value.

To what extent youth has obtained these essentials and to what extent it has been denied them centers a critical situation, the study finds, relieved only in part by organizations like the National Youth Administration, the Works Progress Administration, the American Youth Congress, the churches and the growing protection accorded youth by labor unions.

Complicating the problem more

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Einstein Theory Declared Based on False Equations

OTTAWA, June 27 (AP)—The Einstein theory of relativity—that the outer regions of space among the galaxies of stars is "curved"—was criticized today by Dr. W. B. Cartmel, of the University of Montreal.

After studying a report to the American Association for the Advancement of Science in which Dr. Herbert E. Ives of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York, offered experimental confirmation of the Einstein theory, Dr. Cartmel declared that both Dr. Albert Einstein and Dr. Ives had worked from a "false hypothesis" in laying the foundations for their conclusions.

The Canadian physicist, a former United States Bureau of Standards research worker, declared that his experiments and mathematical analysis of the speed and behavior of light show that any two human beings, any two given stars, or any observer and the light source which he studies have a space which is common to them. This space, he said, is non-Euclidean; or, in other words, has dimensions in addition to the common ones of length, width and depth.

Dr. Cartmel added that Dr. Einstein and Dr. Ives arrived at false conclusions, because they used the old mathematical equations of Maxwell, which are wrong, when they should have used those of Heaviside, the English physicist, who was one of the discoverers of radio-reflecting layers in the atmosphere. He remarked further that space is a "field of forces," like the field surrounding an electric dynamo, with properties which are common only to any given two objects, such as the sun and the earth. These forces weaken with distance, in the same way that the attraction of a magnet weakens with distance, until they change their nature entirely.

Official Canada arranges to go prospecting: Page 5.

Multiplying Kindness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—A businessman, hurrying along one of the main thoroughfares here, paused to press a few coppers into the hands of a ragged, unshaven "tramp."

Moving off again, the businessman felt a tap on his shoulder and turned round to face the "down-and-out." Rummaging in his pockets the man brought out a £1 note. "Pardon me, sir, but will you accept this for your kindness?" he asked.

The businessman was equally astonished to learn that the philanthropist in tramp's attire was hiking the country for a fortnight giving treasury notes away to anyone who proffered him assistance without being asked.

The "tramp" himself was a London businessman who had accepted a challenge to prove his own faith in the benevolence of the man in the street.

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- Married women teachers to get hearing in Somerville.
- G. O. P. rift in Pawtucket widens.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Harlan Costs U.S. $100,000; Conspiracy Trial in 7th Week

LONDON, Ky., June 27 (AP)—It's costing the United States $100,000—in round figures—to find out whether a criminal statute can back up the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

The Labor Act has no clause providing other than civil punishment for violators.

The conspiracy trial of Harlan County corporations and individuals, which enters its seventh week here, is based on a 68-year-old law that says to deprive anyone of civil rights guaranteed by statute or Constitution is punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both.

In this case, the Government charges miners have been defrauded of rights guaranteed by the Labor Act, which became effective in 1935.

The $100,000 figure—"just a rough guess," prosecution sources emphasized—represents possibly only half the total cost to both sides.

What the trial is costing the defendants no one will guess. Court attachés said court overhead and salaries of the marshal, special deputies, court reporters, and the like probably would add up to $15,000 by the time the trial is over.

Jury fees may total $7,000. Witness fees, court officials said, probably will total $30,000.

The balance of the $100,000 estimated cost will come under the combined general headings of investigation costs and salaries of Government attorneys, Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents, and clerical assistants.

First Defense Week

The first week of the defense case, sixth week of the trial, brought five Harlan operators to the stand. All denied they were aware that funds of the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association were used in a planned fight against the United Mine Workers of America.

Two former deputy sheriff-mine guards testified they had no knowledge of any conspiracy and denied participation in any acts of violence or intimidation directed at the union.

Defense attorneys in the Harlan trial disclosed they would offer testimony of "12 to 15 separate incidents" in an effort to prove the United Mine Workers of America was responsible for the Harlan coal field's violence of the last several years.

The Government, trying 17 corporations, 18 operators, and 22 former mine guard-deputy sheriffs in Federal District Court here, charges they conspired criminally to thwart efforts of the United Mine Workers to organize miners under the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

The conspiracy, the Government says, found expression in anti-union discrimination by operators and acts of violence by the company-paid deputies.

Battle Evidence

The defense made one move in the direction of pinning blame for the violence on union men by calling upon an operator, William H. Seinknecht, to tell about the "cow-belling" of a company doctor, the killing of two deputy sheriffs, and the "belling" of a third man.

To bolster its contention there was widespread community resentment against the United Mine Workers' methods, the defense expects to get into the record at least an accounting of facts about the 1931 "battle of Evarts," in which three deputies and a miner were slain. Several union men were sent to prison for the killings.

La Guardia Guards Food Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—Assurance that New York City's food supply would be maintained in the event the threat of a July strike on the railroads eventuates was sought by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia from 2,500 railroad workers, representing 21 unions, who met at the Manhattan Opera House yesterday.

The audience responded affirmatively to the Mayor's request, but John R. Abbott, Chairman, exacted as a condition of railroad labor's compliance a pledge from the Mayor that strike breakers would not be employed and that police would not interfere with the strike if it should come.

The Mayor expressed doubt that the 15 per cent pay reduction, against which the proposed strike is directed, would become operative on July 1, as other speakers feared. He explained that the Railway Labor Act required a period of negotiation, followed by mediation, before any change in the pay scale could be instituted. If railroad management should act without regard to these arrangements, it would find the public arrayed against it, Mayor La Guardia said.

"I have a town of 7,000,000 people," the mayor explained, "—a railroad town. I can't raise wheat on the sidewalks; I can't graze enough cows in Central Park to supply milk to these people. I must feed the town. If there will be any interruption of service, I want you boys to tell me about it. We will sit down together and find some way of bringing food into New York City."

The Mayor then urged that the railroad men promise that for every month the slash is postponed they would make added purchases equivalent to the amount they would have lost in the event of a strike.

"Sixty million dollars spent that way will do more good to the country than a $60,000,000 wage cut," the Mayor said.

Mayor La Guardia declared the railroads always seemed to have figures ready when it was a question of pay cuts, and he said he was willing to accept those figures, not for wage reductions, but for revaluation of the railroad systems of the Country. He recommended that the Government stop applying surface remedies and employ basic and functional remedies. In addition to revaluation, he suggested that there should be an estimate of the earning power of the roads, that trunk lines should be consolidated, and that overlapping and competing roads should be eliminated.

Senator Robert Wagner of New York in a telegram to the meeting said that public opinion was behind the employees in their resistance to wage cuts, which, he said, would further diminish purchasing power at the very time when it should be expanded.

Lewis G. Hines, Director of organization for the American Federation of Labor, declared that 4,000,000 men and women were ready to support the railroad workers. They know, he said, that a wage reduction on the roads would prove a trigger for the unleashing of pay cuts all over the nation.

IDEA FOR JULY 4

BIG, THRILLING 3-DAY HOLIDAY IN NEW YORK

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To help you plan your vacation

When you start planning your vacation, turn to the Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Helpful information about places where you can find change and enjoyment guides you in making a decision as to where and how.

Hollywood Gangster, 1938 Model

Scotty Welbourne — James Cagney

Elmer Fryer, Warner Bros. — Humphrey Bogart (Above) Edward G. Robinson

Liquor Addiction In Oregon Greater Following Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—"Repeal is not the solution to the problem of liquor addiction." Such is the opinion of Dr. J. C. Evans, Superintendent of the Oregon State Hospital. Dr. Evans arrived at this conclusion after maintaining records of cases under his observation during the four years following the end of prohibition. During this period there was what he described as "an alarming increase in the number of new admissions to the hospital for treatment of chronic alcoholism."

Records show that in 1933, the last year under prohibition in Oregon, only five per cent of all cases were alcoholic. Last year the figure had risen to nearly quadruple the 1933 figures.

"I can't see where we are any better off under repeal than under prohibition, especially if more people are becoming habitually intoxicated," Dr. Evans commented. "The open sale of fortified wines, which is responsible for many of our patients, should be stopped. This wine makes it possible for a man to become intoxicated at a small cost."

The history of the hospital shows that in 1924, after the prohibition amendment had been in force four years, 7.3 per cent of the incoming patients were alcoholics. This percentage steadily decreased annually until 1933, when the low point of five per cent was reached. It rose to seven per cent in 1934, to nine per cent in 1935, 12.3 per cent in 1936, then more than doubled previous increases in 1937 when it reached 19.9 per cent.

Dr. Evans refused even to hazard as guess as to what the percentage would be for this year, but he thought, from present indications, that all previous figures would be exceeded.

Lutheran Branches Anticipate Union

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 27 (AP)—Evangelical pastors and laymen viewed today the first steps toward fulfillment of a 57-year-old goal—the intersynodical union of the two branches of Lutheranism.

Following discussion, delegates representing the Evangelical Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other states approved a proposal "for church fellowship" at the centennial convention's closing session, declaring that no fundamental differences between the two branches had been found.

The resolution called for a closer relationship between the Evangelical Synod and the American Lutheran Church than hitherto has existed and urged continued efforts toward consummation of actual reunion. The churches split over doctrinal differences in 1881.

The American Lutheran Church is expected to act on the plan at its synodical meeting in August.

Hyde Takes Helm In Eire Regime

DUBLIN, June 25 (AP)—Dr. Douglas Hyde, former college professor unanimously elected first President of Eire, took over his $75,000 a year post today.

Twenty-one guns boomed in salute as Dr. Hyde took the oath at a ceremony in Great Hall of Dublin Castle and received from Chief Justice Timothy Sullivan the Great Seal of office.

Around the dais stood Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister and his Ministers, with other high officers of Church and State.

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Revival of Gangster Film Is Movies' Pump-Priming Hope

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

It was Sean O'Casey's boyo, Captain Boyle, who, because his own house had come to disorder, disclaimed that the "whole world" was in a state of "chassis." Hollywood, finding itself with a box office which is reputedly 45 per cent off, and little likelihood of an immediate upturn, is crying "chassis" as loudly as ever the Captain did, and probably with no better cause.

The box office is off, and the box office has been off before. There are labor disagreements, and there have been labor disagreements before. There are more bad than good pictures, and this is by no means novel to the town. And as pictures have lived down all these happenings before, doubtless they will again.

Nevertheless, the facts are serious enough to bear some recounting.

It is just a couple of years since the Legion of Decency and a number of civic bodies bore down on the Hays office and demanded the end of the gangster picture. Mr. Hays and his men were cowed into a complete acceptance of the dictum of these critics and sent notices to the various producers that gangster pictures were hereafter to be taboo.

Justice in the Complaint

That there was justice in the complaint of the public no one can deny. But that Hollywood never had any intention of completely abandoning a type of picture which had brought a tremendous return at the box office there was also little doubt. And the sequel seems to bear this out.

A partial list of pictures recently made, now being made, or about to be made, in which gangsters largely figure must include "A Slight Case of Murder," with Edward G. Robinson; "Crime School," with the "Dead End" kids and Humphrey Bogart; "Unlawful," a remake of "Dr. Socrates," with Kay Francis as a woman doctor replacing the male doctor Muni portrayed; "Three Girls on Broadway," a remake of "Three on a Match"; "Racket Busters," with Bogart, George Brent and Gloria Dickson; "Angels With Dirty Faces," with Cagney and O'Brien; "Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," with Edward G. Robinson and Bogart—all bearing the trademark of Warner Brothers. Even this company's recent "Gold Diggers" had a comedy gangster thrown in.

Warner Brothers will be remembered as the makers of the now quite famous "Public Enemy," "Five Star Final," and other gangster pictures which set a standard for the whole industry for this type of picture. Warner Brothers stars during this period included Cagney, Blondell, O'Brien, Lee Tracy, Robinson, Allen Jenkins. All these players except Tracy are still with the company. And to them have been added Humphrey Bogart and the six "Dead End" kids, Gabriel Dell, Leo Gorcey, Huntz Hall, Billy Halop, Bobby Jordan, Bernard Punsley.

Within the Law

Warner Brothers are not the only offenders. For Columbia, Edward G. Robinson is at the moment making a picture called "Outside the Law." Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Boystown," now in production, concerns itself with a middle-western priest's attempt to keep tough kids from taking the road of crime. RKO is engaged in the production of a picture called "Smashing the Rackets," based on some Saturday Evening Post articles. Universal is making a picture called "Little Tough Guy," which will utilize the services of the "Dead End" kids.

Of course, all this new era of gangster pictures is well within the letter of the Hays office demands. None of the gangsters will be the hero of a picture, just as, in the penny dreadfuls, the true confession stories, the old-fashioned dime novels of the Dick Merriwell type on which this subterfuge is based, virtue always triumphs and evil is always vanquished. But not until the shooting is well over.

* * *

Labor Disputes

As for the labor disputes—it is doubtful if the town has ever had less action for so much publicity. The Guilds, the Actors', Writers', and Directors', are to unsure of their status to do much more than play a game of watchful waiting. The NLRB has ruled that motion pictures are in interstate commerce, and that writers are employees. It has decreed that a vote of the writers shall determine whether they wish to be represented by the Screen Writers' Guild or by the Screen Playwrights, two rival bodies of writers. The latter, who have a contract with the producers under which they are at present functioning—though it is generally thought that they are greatly outnumbered by the former—have decided not to take part in the poll of writers, and will contest in court the ruling of the NLRB that they are employees in the usual sense of that term. A court fight on this issue may be dragged out over many months. Meantime, it will be incumbent upon the directors and actors to wait on that court decision before they make any further moves.

* * *

Movies and Race Tracks

And now a few words about the box office. It is not many years since pocket golf invaded the country, swung across it, and disappeared into one of the oceans, the Pacific or the Atlantic, I don't remember which. But while the little game lasted, it took many thousands of dollars away from the motion picture box office.

Today, encircling Los Angeles alone, there are four race tracks which give this community about 300 racing days a year. These particular tracks are supported largely by motion picture money, and in at least two cases were built and are backed by that money. Betting is quietly evident on most motion picture sets, and in some cases hardly comes second to work on the picture. The track at Inglewood is reported to have taken in over $3,000,000 in seven recent days. Santa Anita has done better than that. The Inglewood track is owned and in large part directed by the brother of a leading producer who has just called on other Hollywood producers to "keep faith with the public" and to release to it the good pictures they have completed but are now holding on their shelves for the more favorable autumn release.

Re-releases of pictures made 10 and 15 and 20 years ago, though they seem to have found some favor with the public, can be but a temporary stimulus at best. Nor can such a device long hold competition for worthwhile pictures made today. But let the producers who are now blaming the present state of pictures on everything but their own shortsightedness remember the midget golf game, and the aftermath of the long former era of gangster pictures, resulting in the strict self-censorship under which they have labored since it was forcibly halted, before they decide that the "whole world," and not just Hollywood, is in the state of "chassis" they are complaining about.

Electronic Piano Makes Air Debut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—For the first time in any theater, a new type of piano—the work of a New Jersey inventor, Benjamin Franklin Miessner—is being introduced on the Radio City Music Hall stage. Three of the instruments, termed superpianos by Erno Rapee, music director of the Music Hall, are featured, with Henrietta Schumann, Diane Barnhard, and Mildred Victor at the keyboards.

The instrument is the size of a colonial spinet, but is capable of producing a volume of music almost equal to that of a giant pipe organ.

Teachers Told To Halt Legion's School Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—A survey issued by Teachers College of Columbia University calls upon the National Education Association, as representative of academic standards in the United States, to repudiate the influence of the American Legion.

The survey was prepared by Prof. William Gellermann, a work for which he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia. Based on an investigation under the auspices of Prof. George S. Counts, the study concludes that the Legion is "Fascist and unpatriotic," and that it is an expression of entrenched business and military interests hiding under the guise of democracy.

"Leaders of American public education should realize," the study contends, "that the American Legion stands in effect opposed to such American ideals as democracy, civil liberties, and equality of opportunities, upon which American education is founded. American educators should do everything in their power to thwart the influence of the American Legion, whenever the American Legion seeks to interfere with or control the schools, by indicating how narrow and unenlightened are its purposes."

Jeremiah F. Cross, Commander of the Department of New York of the Legion, asserted straightway that it sounded like "an obvious libel," and something "hatched from Professor Count's incubator of Communism." He said he did not understand how Columbia University could have permitted the monograph's publication.

"The entente cordiale which exists between the National Education Association and the American Legion is," according to the survey, "a symbol of the subservience of the teaching profession to the privileged classes in American society, and an example of the lack of realism and confusion of mind which besets the teaching profession in the present period."

The National Education Association is holding its seventy-sixth annual convention in New York City and a representative of the Legion is scheduled to address that body on Wednesday.

The Columbia report charges that the Legion is controlled "from the top," asserting that the rank and file not only have little voice in shaping policies, but that the Legion has never been representative of ex-service men, only one out of four eligible for membership actually having enrolled in the organization. The Commanders of the Legion, moreover, according to the survey, have not been average ex-soldiers, but have come from a class that profits from maintenance of existing social and economic arrangements.

The survey charges that the Legion has consistently opposed changes that would promote the general welfare of Americans. Lumping the Legion with the American Liberty League and the Black Legion, it recommends that teachers should build rival organizations to advance genuine tolerance, academic freedom and wise social and economic improvements.

Charms of Rennes Recounted in Book Of 250 Years Ago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RENNES, France — Touring in Brittany was a picturesque pastime two centuries and a half ago, just as it is today, according to an ancient "guide-book" presented to the Breton Archaeological Society.

Written in 1688 and entitled "The Delights of France," the book in question was published in Amsterdam. It was brought before the Society here by M. Louis de Villers, an expert in old books dealing with the province of Brittany.

Rennes, one-time capital of Brittany, is called by the author of the book: "a little paradise." In justification for his enthusiasm, he cites the beauty of its architecture, particularly the old churches and monasteries, the charm of its old streets and avenues, the gentle and hospitable character of its inhabitants, and many other details still true today.

Walking through Brittany "lengthwise in six days and crosswise in three," the writer found his hiking tour well worth while.

N. Y. Integrates Study In Natural Sciences

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—Breaking down traditional lines of study, the New York City Board of Superintendents projected for 300,000 pupils a three-year curriculum in chemistry, physics, and biology which integrates these subjects in a single course for the first time. The program will be introduced next autumn in the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades of the City's schools where only a few girls now take any science courses and most boys only a one-year introductory course in either elementary biology or general science.

The new curriculum, which will be compulsory for all pupils on the junior high school level, is believed to be the most extensive experiment ever launched in this Country to abolish "arbitrary" boundaries between related subjects which have always been taught as separate courses.

Press Strike Ended

PITTSBURGH, June 27 (AP)—The steel town's two afternoon newspaper plants hummed with activity as everyone from publishers to office boys turned to the task of getting papers on the streets again after a nine-day strike suspension. An agreement was reached June 24 with representatives of 10 newspaper craft unions by publishers of the Press (Scripps-Howard) and Sun-Telegraph (Hearst).

Camel-Back Locomotive Gets 'Expert' Going Over for Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—When "Old 952" of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western is ready for display by the New York chapter of the Railway & Locomotive Historical Society at the New York World's Fair it will be thanks in no mean measure to the good offices of Master Tommy Taber, Jr., of Madison, N. J., who is nine years old, never misses a working day, and supplies a good share of what you might call the philosophical drive necessary to the rehabilitation job on Old 952.

Tommy is the son of Thomas T. Tabor, New York insurance man. It is true that Tabor pere is the one who persuaded J. M. Davis of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to let him and his friends have the outmoded camel-back locomotive—headed at the moment straight for the scrap head—for rehabilitation, to the end that the Historical Society might have its own exhibit at the time of the Fair. But get a look at Young Tommy's grimly determined young countenance, as equipped with overalls, a fireman's mitts and a good railroading cap, he sits on a rail in the repair shops at Kingsland, N. J. (when all the rest of the kids are swimmin', or playing baseball, or going to see the Lone Ranger), and you see clearly how it is that it is Tommy's expert eye on the job that keeps things from lagging. They figure that it will take about 500 man-hours in all to put No. 952 in shape again. Up to now about 300 man-hours have been expended, so you can see for yourself that there is plenty for Tommy to keep his eye on.

The particular interest in rehabilitating this locomotive is that legislation now forbids the construction of camel-backs—locomotives, that is to say, with separate cabs for engineer and fireman. Old 952 had been in service for 32 years when it went out of service Dec. 31. The amateur mechanics who are at work on it began their labors in February. It will be a proud day when it moves out of the shed under its own power.

F. T. James, who is Superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western repair shops, was startled when the men first descended on him with assurances that they were there to put the old camel back in shape again. Quite naturally he thought that since they were amateurs they wouldn't get far with a big stout job like that but, also, they'd make a good deal of a mess around his place.

He admits himself his preconceptions have been changed for him on that point. "Do they know their stuff?" he soliloquized, as they swarmed intently over the old teakettle. "Well, the second day they worked here I quit trying to argue with 'em. It gets embarrassing not to know all the answers in your own business."

(Don't forget Tommy Tabor, Jr., is part of all that treasury of knowledge.)

Mr. James says, since they've been at work, they've used 15 gallons of paint remover, 25 brushes, and about 20 scrapers. Nothing theoretical about the way they work. "It ought to be a slick job when they've got it done."

Among those working on the job are A. Sheldon Pennoyer, artist, of New York; George Cateyee, a teacher of high school mathematics, from Madison; Charles Pearce, a bookbinder from Long Island City; John Buikema, an insurance man from Little Falls, N. J.; Harry Merry, Westwood, N. J., and Halsey Tilton, Telephone Company executive from Woodbridge, N. J.

The element of speculation has been removed from the ambition of the gentlemen to see Old 952 displayed, when they have rendered it fit, for Edward Hungerford, Director of the pageant, "Railroads on Parade," for the Fair, has agreed it will have its place. The men at work go further and say that when the Fair is over they're going to take 952 around to schools and colleges to show the students what you can do with an old camel-back locomotive—if you happen to like old camel-back locomotives.

By that time Tommy, Jr., will be about 13. The day when you'll be 13 is a long way off—when you're nine. Anyhow Tommy, Jr., has enough on his hands just now. If there's a detail that can be pointed to in the rehabilitation of Old 952 in 1940 as something that he doesn't know was done, well, you'll have to show him. Because he's keeping tabs on the whole thing, and Tommy Tabor, Jr., is not one who lets things slip by him.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Witnesses Tell of Homestead Benefits

ARTHURDALE, W. Va., June 27 (AP)—Five Arthurdale homesteaders, interviewed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday, told 350 members of the National Editorial Association how moving to this Federal project from destitute circumstances in stranded coal mining areas has improved their economic status.

Instead of addressing the newspapermen and women upon their visit to this section during their six-day tour of West Virginia, Mrs. Roosevelt, who flew to Morgantown from her Hyde Park, N. Y., home, confined her appearance before them to interviewing five men who have been residents of the homestead since early in its history.

"I have been happier and more contented in the last four years than ever before in my life," said John Mason, former coal miner, homesteader since 1934. "Now I feel I've got a permanent home and the landlord can't tell me to get out."

Clarence Degolyer, father of 11 children, D. D. Luzier, Ed Whittaker, and William McNellis reiterated Mr. Mason's statement that "Arthurdale has been the finest thing that has happened to any of us."

Mrs. Roosevelt interviewed the men at a luncheon in the Arthurdale school plant given for the N. E. A. members, who came here by special train. She was met at Morgantown by Bernard M. Baruch, New York financier, who came to Morgantown by train earlier in the day, and by Raymond Kenny of the Social Security Board.

Accompanied by Monongalia County school officials and by Representative Jennings Randolph, they visited a pottery project at Blacksville high school, near Morgantown. Also making the Blacksville trip was E. R. Miller of Albany, N. Y., Director of Prisons for New York State, who made the air trip from Hyde Park.

Introducing the homesteaders she interviewed, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"This project was the first homestead. There were plenty of headaches encountered but we were fortunate in having the co-operation of a number of men like Mr. Baruch, Mr. Pickett (Clarence E. Pickett of the American Friends Society, who also was present), Mr. Kenny, and others. The other projects have not been so fortunate and they need your interest and support."

Ringling Circus Returns to Florida

SCRANTON, Pa., June 27 (AP)—The traditional code of the sawdust ring—"the show must go on"—went into discard yesterday as the Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus packed up to move permaturely to winter quarters, its 1938 tour ended by a strike of 1,600 workers.

An agreement was signed late Saturday night to return the show to Sarasota, Fla., by the circus director, John Ringling North, and Ralph Whitehead, head of the American Federation of Actors. The union had refused to accept a 25 per cent cut of the contract wage scale which Mr. North said was necessary for the show to go on.

The union agreed to furnish the workmen to move the circus under the contract rate. The agreement also provided that the circus management would pay $1,026 for the strikers' meals since June 22, when the strike began, and union expenses during the strike.

Mr. Whitehead told Mr. North he was "sorry to see the circus go back to winter quarters because so many people would not have employment."

"I'm sorry, too," Mr. North said, "but I offered the union officials an opportunity to look over my books and see for themselves that we were not making money. But they refused."

Bandits Who Shot Trooper Captured

JOLIET, Ill., June 27 (AP)—Harold McLaughlin, clerk of the State Police, said today two desperate bandits believed to be those who had wounded an Indiana state trooper and engaged in two gun fights with Illinois officers were "apprehended" today in a 20-minute battle near Deselm. They had commandeered at least two cars in their flight.

Mr. McLaughlin said a squad closed in on the men in a corn field, where the pair had taken refuge after leaping from their automobile.

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Peaceful Uses of Aviation Emphasized in World Trip

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—From the first it has seemed particularly fitting that my world flight by commercial airplanes should begin and end in England.

The United States saw the first heavier-than-air machine, but the plane which Wilbur and Orville Wright flew that memorable day at Kitty Hawk, N. C., is in the Science Museum in South Kensington, London. Just as had been the case with Robert Fulton's earlier discovery of the use of steam for boats, so it was with airplanes. The United States was cool and England hospitable. Commodore Vanderbilt led the scoffers at steam. The weight of engines, boilers, and fuel would make it impracticable for long hauls, he said, and so it was that English steamboats swept the seas of the old clipper ships with which America had cornered the world's commerce.

And so with airplanes. While the United States tinkered with them England built them, flew them, and carried passengers in them. All the great technical development which has brought the United States to the forefront in aeronautical affairs will not wipe out the fact of England's prior enthusiasm.

Center of World Affairs

Now that I am in England there seems an even stronger reason for making this the initial hop on the great adventure. The United States reads the news of world affairs but England feels it. The United States is a self-contained nation, but in England the pulse of the world throbs. To New York City, Athens, Cairo, and Calcutta seem faraway places. In England they are common talk.

It is the same with the man on the street, bus conductors, taxi drivers, among the authors in Patience Ross's Chelsea garden, and with the group who eat raspberries and cream around Lady Astor's formal luncheon table. Lord Mildmay takes kindly to some good-natured joshing and Sir Terence O'Connor remarks that he can say nothing because he is in the ministry.

The days when the English Channel formed a real bulwark—and when Blériot's conquest of it was a real adventure—are only three decades in the past as one measures time. But as one measures the "state of the world," the old isolation of these pleasant isles from the direct threats of Continental embroilment is a thing that is as definitely past as are the prehistoric eons.

Important Phase

That—to anyone about to fly around the world—is a phase of the "air question" that cannot be dismissed without some thought. For it is the basic fact behind ARP, one of the newest alphabetical entrants in Britain's government agencies.

Air Raid Precaution is enlisting some 1,000,000 persons in the work of safeguarding this 20 square miles which is the nerve center of one fourth of the world's surface, of an empire of 500,000,000 persons.

To this end searchlights may be seen playing in a grim game, seeking make-believe birds of prey overhead and pointing the way for antiaircraft guns.

A survey is being made of basements suitable for shelter. There is talk of digging trenches in parks, and of great superhighways by which there can be rapid egress from London in time of danger.

British Calmness

The nation, in its calm way, is preparing for emergencies, as seems necessary at the moment. But Chelsea has just concluded its annual flower show as usual. A swimming pool is being constructed at Windsor for the little princesses. And 'Arry and 'Arriet go to the Heath for their Sunday picnics.

The contrast, perhaps, is not without some pertinent meaning to those who look at the conquest of the skies.

Your reporter, about to set out upon a world flight which shows what airplanes can accomplish for peace, has heard a deal of talk about their use as the most terrible instrument of war yet devised by mankind. But in the threat is a ray of hope.

Growing Protests

It lies in the revulsion against the use of man's conquest of the air as a weapon to turn against defenseless people. The growing protests which have been evidenced at the bombings in both Spain and China are an indication of this fact. Britain—pursuing a reserved foreign policy in its efforts at pacification—became really alarmed over bombings in Spain. This was not, as has so often been indicated in some sections of the press, confined to the attacks upon British shipping in the Mediterranean. But there was a strong tide of public opinion which was deeply shocked by the bombings of open towns in Spain — towns where it is difficult to justify the rain of bombs on the ground they were directed at a military objective.

Similarly, with the outrages in Canton. There is a growing recognition that such means of warfare must be curbed. It is perhaps accurate to say the feeling is deeper where it touches the Mediterranean than where it touches the Pacific. And it is difficult to assess the effect that the revulsion of public opinion will have.

But clearly there is developing a viewpoint with which the statesmen, and perhaps the generals, will have to reckon. If it proves capable of attaining the ascendant, the skyways may once again be reserved for their rightful purpose. For it is the service of the world—not its destruction—that must justify the vision through which man learned that he may take wing.

Down to the Sea in Ships

Mrs. Robert B. Kolsbun

Bon Voyage

The typewriter top's my boat,
The sunroom floor's the sea
Across whose waves I float
A-bobbing merrily.

I'll paddle day and night,
I'll reach a distant land.
I'll hail it with delight,
And run upon its sand.

I have no lines or sails,
A spoon's my only oar.
I hope I meet no gales
When I get far from shore.

At length I'll row for home
Across the sunroom sea,
Across the waves and foam
Where I'll bob sleepily.

Loyalists Forgo Bomb Reprisals

Anglo-French Pressure on Barcelona Halts Threat of General Outbreak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 27—Under pressure of vigorous protests by the French and British Governments, Barcelona has abandoned its threat to retaliate against air attacks on Spanish civil population by bombing Italian coastal towns, it is confidently asserted in official circles here today.

A formal denial that reprisals envisaged by the Loyalist Government include attacks on Italian ports has been issued by the Spanish Embassy here. The statement says, however, that "the Spanish people's indignation at the systematic bombardment of the civil population threatens to assume such proportions that it may become impossible for the Government to avoid taking action against the continual massacres carried out by foreign aviators in the service of the Rebels."

This, it was intimated at the Spanish Embassy, referred to reprisals against towns in Gen. Francisco Franco's territory and against the Italian air base at Palmas de Majorca.

Nevertheless, in French Governmental quarters it is confirmed that the Barcelona Government did actually threaten to retaliate by bombing Italian ports if air attacks on open Spanish towns do not cease soon. Paris and London promptly warned that such action would only bring massive Italian reprisals, and that the Loyalists would not be able to count on French and British sympathy or support in the situation which would then arise.

This attitude is very generally approved by the French press. It is significant that even the Socialist leader, M. Léon Blum, supports the Government's stand. He disapproved, however, of sealing the French frontier and suggests that by putting pressure on Barcelona to exercise moderation and restraint Paris and London have incurred fresh obligations toward Governmental Spain.

The prevailing impression here is that the firmness of the French and British Governments has averted a very dangerous development in Spain. Reports that Premier Mussolini has now urged General Franco to cease bombing British and French ships in Spanish ports is welcomed here as a hopeful indication that the gradual progress toward settlement of the non-intervention problem may not be interrupted.

Italy Would Answer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 27—Italy and Germany would have replied with guns and not with diplomatic notes of protest if the reprisals threatened by the Barcelona Government for the bombardment of Spanish towns by Italian planes operating with Gen. Francisco Franco's forces had been put into effect.

The Italian Government over the week end notified London and Paris of the action its forces would take should any Italian town be bombed or any Italian ship sunk by Spanish Republican airplanes. It was emphasized here that the warning was intended to convince the Barcelona Government of the extremely serious situation that would arise if Italy were to suffer reprisals for bombing operations against Spanish towns.

Italy is plainly becoming tired of its share in the Spanish war and particularly anxious that its agreement with Britain should be brought into working order. It considers that this latest move by the Barcelona Government was a desperate effort made to involve directly other Powers in the Spanish conflict and thus provoke that general conflagration in Europe which, it is claimed, is the final aim of Moscow.

ROME, June 27 (AP)—Premier Mussolini's Milan newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, the most authoritative organ of Government policy, declared that "Fascist Italy would respond with the voice of her cannon" if Loyalist Spain bombed Italian ports or ships.

The Italian reaction coincided with wide publication of a résumé by Undersecretary of War Alberto Pariani of Italy's war might.

General Pariani declared that Italy could mobilize 10,000,000 men with the latest implements for waging "mobile" war. The résumé, however, did not appear as an answer to the Barcelona government.

Two More British Freighters Attacked

By the Associated Press

Two more British freighters were attacked and set afire in the Spanish Government ports of Valencia and Alicante with an undetermined number of casualties—the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth assaults on British shipping in the nearly two years of the Spanish war.

Flames damaged the merchant ships, Arlon and Farnham. Several casualties were reported.

A representative of a committee of British shipowners trading with Spain said Britani's Spanish trade had sunk from a normal £16,000,000 a year to £4,500,000 for the first six months of 1938.

Neutral Board to Start Inquiry on Bombing of Unfortified Cities

BARCELONA, June 27 (AP)—The Spanish Government today received formal, urgent notice of formation of a Neutral Commission to investigate aerial bombardment of unfortified cities—word which tended to quiet threats of reprisal raids.

The British Minister relayed the note which announced that a commission consisting of a Briton, a Swede and a Norwegian was being installed at Toulouse, France, and would be ready to go to work this week.

The Government was expected to summon the Commission at the first Insurgent air raid on an unfortified town to obtain an inquiry and a public report designed to bring the pressure of world opinion against such warfare.

The speed with which the Commission was constituted caused satisfaction in Government circles, where it was hailed as a tangible result of Spanish representations to London and Paris last week.

The Government maintained a firm stand, however, insisting that reprisals would be taken if necessary, but establishment of the Commission eased the tension.

British Prepared to Mediate In Spain When Time Is Ripe

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain—replying to a question in the House of Commons today during debate on the Government's attitude in the Spanish crisis—declared that Britain was ready to propose mediation of the Spanish war "alone or in conjunction with other countries at any time the prospects of successful action appear favorable."

In the course of the debate, the Prime Minister's opponents, aroused by two more attacks on British ships in Spanish ports, sought vainly to have him agree to arm British merchantment with anti-aircraft guns.

Mr. Chamberlain tried to stem a flood of hostile questions with a declaration that "a good many difficulties" stand in the way of such a move.

Replying to Mr. Philip J. Noel-Baker, Labor, Mr. Chamberlain first said that "further consideration of the suggestion has revealed additional difficulties."

Asked if the Government would suggest to the Spanish Non-Intervention Committee that merchantmen be supplied with machine-guns to defend themselves against low-flying attackers, Mr. Chamberlain explained that that had been considered, but added:

"I am informed that fitting of merchant vessels with anti-aircraft equipment would require structural alterations."

From the Conservative side of Commons, Sir Walter Smiles suggested that anti-aircraft guns require "only very light equipment."

The Opposition leader, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, asked:

"May we gather by the Prime Minister's answer that it is impossible to fit anti-aircraft guns to British merchant ships now or at any time, and so British merchant ships cannot be defended against aircraft in event of war?"

Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"That's not what I said. I did not say it is impossible. I said it could not be done effectively without structural alterations."

The Speaker then shut off further questions despite Opposition protests.

Miss Ellen C. Wilkinson and other Laborites berated the Government for what they termed its part in having the French frontier closed to arms for the Barcelona Government while the frontier of Portugal, friendly to the Insurgents, remained open.

Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, admitted there were no non-intervention observers on the Portuguese frontier, but refused to accept Miss Wilkinson's suggestion that it was wide open to arms shipments into adjoining Insurgent territory.

Mr. Butler also refused to admit Miss Wilkinson's declaration that planes had flown from Italian territory to bomb Barcelona.

Following Mr. Chamberlain's lead he refused to promise that the British-operated port of Gandia, near Valencia, would be armed with anti-aircraft guns. Gandia had been repeatedly bombed in recent weeks. Mr. Butler said the port was merely leased to British interests and remained Spanish territory.

N. Y. Post Postpones Espionage Articles

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—The New York Post announced June 24 it was postponing publication of a series of articles dealing with an alleged German espionage ring until after the trial of four defendants now under arrest.

The announcement came while Federal Judge Murray Hulbert considered a decision in the Government's suit seeking to restrain the newspaper from printing the series, written by Leon G. Turrou, resigned Federal agent who assembled the evidence which resulted in the indictment June 20 of 18 persons, including 14 Germans.

The Post said the paper "believes that nothing in this series of articles would have, in any way, interfered with the course of justice. But it desires to avoid setting a precedent which might handicap the government in guarding itself against other spy activities.

"The purpose of these articles was to awaken the American public to the danger of spies and the necessity of enlarging the F. B. I., as well as the intelligence services of the army and navy."

Tunnel Under River Flooded to Stop Fire

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—The north bore of the Manhattan-Queens $58,000,000 vehicular tunnel, 150 feet under the East River, was flooded today and thus was conquered one of the strangest fires in the city's history.

The fire started last night and thousands of gallons of water were poured into the tunnel, which is still under construction, before a failure of machinery forced firemen to reduce the air pressure which is maintained during the construction period to prevent the walls from collapsing. Lowering of the air pressure permitted water to flow in through the walls, but engineers reported little serious damage to the structure.

Small Cars for Light Purses on Way

Motors and Motorways

From automotive research laboratories this summer will roll the answers to two questions that engineers have been asking themselves for more than a decade: "What chance has a two-cylindered car in the highly competitive American market?" And: "What are the possibilities awaiting the introduction of rear-engine mountings?"

With the report that Crosley radio interests are ready to "spring" a less than $400 car upon the American public, powered by two cylinders and capable of 50 miles on a gallon of gasoline, the automobile market seemed ready to attempt the tapping of a lucrative buying field said to recline among the millions of families receiving from $1,000 to $2,000 a year.

Simultaneously, Emil E. C. Mathis, French motor manufacturer, and Alex Winnergren, Swedish industrialist, promise production on a rear-engined car to sell for $500 and give 30 miles to the gasoline gallon. This car would be manufactured not only in the United States, but in Sweden, France, and England.

From reports coming out of the Crosley radio plant in Cincinnati, the two-cylinder car will be all-steel construction even to the interior trim. Rumors have it that the car will have a 61-inch wheelbase and accommodate two passengers. It will use motorcycle tires and have a small-size engine (crankshaft about 8 inches long).

Initial orders on the new cars call for a production of 25,000 cars in the first four months. Originally, it was expected to place a $250 price-tag on the car, but reports anticipate a cost of at least $350.

Authoritative opinions upon the possibilities of success for small, low-cost cars at this time are summed up as follows:

If a reasonable amount of energy can be built into the engine, if design can be made to approximate something of what the public has come to expect in a car, and if plans are backed by a type of alert advertising such as that which recently put over the national used-car week—then the small, low-cost car should take hold immediately.

* * *

Widely circulated rumors to the effect that Pontiac and Oldsmobile were to discontinue their eight-cylinder models to leave the field open to Buick have caused General Manager H. J. Klinger of the Pontiac Division of General Motors to issue the following statement:

"Pontiac Motor will definitely continue to build an eight-cylinder car in 1939. This eight-cylinder car comprises a valuable part of our business." A similar announcement was made by C. L. McCuen, General Manager of the Olds Motor Works.

Although seven years is considered the average span of service for modern automobiles, the Automobile Club of New York estimates that there are 125,000 cars twice seven years old still rattling over the Nation's 3,000,000 miles of highways.

The Club figures that there are some 20,000,000 automobiles now in use, of which 33,000 were built in 1924; 89,000 in 1925; 161,000 in 1926; 262,000 in 1927 and nearly 600,000 in 1928, or just 10 years ago. In 1937 a total of 3,300,000 cars were scrapped for a new all-time high, according to the Automobile Club, a trend that indicated the reopening of new markets that have been dammed up by "broken-down jalopies kept running long after their period of normal usefulness."

* * *

Willys cars are now being distributed in 86 countries outside of the United States, with heavy sales in South Africa, Egypt and South America, company officials reported today.

Although Willys is a small car, motorists of Southwestern United States report that the "spring base" makes the Willys especially good for "wash-board" roads. Also, Willys manufacturers claim that visibility is greater in the Willys than in any other car.

An indication of new markets to be tapped in the low-priced car field among the low-incomed bracket families is provided in the report that in some parts of the country 72 per cent of the Willys owners have never before purchased a car.

* * *

The Nash New England Company explains the advantages of its new air-conditioned car through the following story told by a motorist encountering a severe rainstorm on the Newburyport to Boston Turnpike:

"While motorcar drivers all around me were pulling over to the side of the road because of the severity of the storm," wrote the motorist, "I told the others in the car that this was a grand opportunity to prove the Nash conditioning system. We shut all the windows, opened the cowl ventilator, turned on the heat and in a few minutes the car was comfortable and the filtered air had quickly cleaned the windshield of all mist."

Rural Carrier Trusts Horse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH WILKESBORO, N. C.—It's still "horse and buggy days" for Iredell P. Anderson, veteran mail carrier on Wilkesboro, Route 2, who has stuck to that mode of transportation during the 30 years he has carried the mail over practically the same route.

Mr. Anderson will retire this fall, and people along the 25-mile route say they will feel that something is missing when the veteran gives way to someone who in all probability will use an automobile.

"I own a car, but I just can't depend on it like I can a horse," Mr. Anderson said when confronted with a reporter asking questions about his unusual record.

His daily mail trips with horse and buggy over a period of 30 years would circle the globe 11 times. About 9,000 miles a year is his average, and this does not include a two-mile trip and return, between his home and the Post Office.

With clocklike regularity, he leaves the Wilkesboro post office each morning at 8 o'clock and returns at 3:30 p. m., and each patron on the route knows almost to the minute the time he will pass the mail box.

He began carrying the mail in 1908. Prior to that time the route was served only three days a week, and J. B. Henderson, now on Wilkesboro, Route 1, carried the mail on horseback. In fact, the road, or lack of road, was such that horse and buggy travel was difficult.

"I traded buggies about every two years," Mr. Henderson said, "and it is hard to get a new one now. I reckon they have quit making buggies."

More Honors for Avon's Bard

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—American and British Shakespeare lovers today joined in an ambitious scheme to raise $1,250,000 for a Shakespeare Memorial in London to honor "the Bard of Avon."

Sponsoring the plan is the Globe-Mermaid Association of England and America, formed in 1935 to establish a permanent Shakespeare foundation on the bankside area south of the Thames.

The program calls for rebuilding of the Globe Theater where many of Shakespeare's plays were first produced and where he himself acted, rebuilding of the Mermaid Tavern frequented by the poet, and foundation of a Shakespeare library and museum.

The fund raising drive started today with a "Shakespeare Festival Week."

The American President of the Globe-Mermaid Association is Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University. Former President Hoover and Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador in London, are Vice-Presidents.

Canada's Reindeer Add Over 1000 Fawns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Thirteen hundred fawns have been added to Canada's reindeer herd, according to reports just received here from the reindeer camps on Canada's western Arctic coast. More young reindeer are reported than a year ago.

The herd has shown steady growth since the original 2,370 reindeer were delivered to the reindeer station in the Mackenzie Delta area in 1935. Notwithstanding the usual losses and eliminations for food and clothing, the deer numbered more than 4,000 at the last counting.

Several Eskimos have been in training with the Government herd, but it is now proposed to establish a native herd and to increase the opportunities for the younger natives to learn reindeer husbandry. The plan being considered at present is to separate 800 or 900 deer from the Government herd and place them in charge of two native families under the supervision of a Government officer. These deer would then be regarded as a native herd, distinct from the main herd, and would be moved gradually eastward in the general direction of the Coppermine River, their ultimate destination to be determined later.

World Arts Center For Versailles

PARIS (AP)—Plans to make Versailles the musical and artistic center of the world have been decided upon, with the creation of a "National Season of Music and Art" to take place this summer.

Gaston Henry-Haye, French Senator and Mayor of Versailles, said he hoped to draw such orchestral leaders as Leopold Stokowski, Arturo Toscanini, and Bruno Walter who have vowed not to return to Salzburg until the end of the Nazi regime.

Prayers in Trenches

BARCELONA, June 27 (AP)—The Spanish Government granted permission yesterday for religious ceremonies to be practiced in its front line trenches. A National Defense Ministry decree signed by Premier Juan Negrin and published in the Official Gazette ordered commanders of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to authorize services for all troops who request them.

HISTORY MAKING

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Adults Called On to Clean Up Low Standards Set for Youth

(Continued from Page 1)

than any time in history, are the enforced idleness of economic depressions and all the abnormal circumstances that surround inactivity and relief, Mr. Stewart writes. He finds proof of this plight in such facts as:

(1) Unemployed youth in 1936 was estimated at 4,700,000, meaning that one-third of all youth between the ages of 16 and 24 had no work to perform.

(2) Families in the poorest sections of the country and the poorest families in all sections tend to have the largest families.

(3) One-third of the youths of high school age have quit school.

(4) Effective vocational guidance is critically lacking inside and outside the schools.

Myth Exposed

The mere obtaining of work, badly as work is needed may not solve the problem, the study continues, because of youth exploitation in industry and on the farms. Since the invalidation of the NRA, it states, the number of children between 14 and 15 employed in factories has increased 182 per cent, and on the farms, 500,000 children between 10 and 15 are working, many at tasks arduous beyond their strength. The myth of the newsboy who advances from rags to riches is being exposed, Mr. Stewart thinks, by a mere counting of those who stay in their rags.

One of the worst phases of the present social order for youth, the study finds, is the failure of young people to get the kind of work they want, and by no standard, it declares, can the wages of youth be deemed anything but low. In the cities, where pay is comparatively good, youth receives a typical wage of $15 a week, and many were found working for nothing, in a manner reminiscent of the "bound boy" of early days.

Disposal of Leisure

Leisure time for youth, embracing the gamut of morality, culture, and intellectual advancement were studied extensively, and typical answers evoked by the question, "How do you spend your leisure time?" follow:

"Just walk around like the other girls do."

"Ride on the beer truck, ride in a car, loaf."

"I sit in front of the door."

"See what devilment we can get into."

"Lay under a shade tree in the summer. Nothing in the winter."

"Surveys, in various sections of the United States," Mr. Stewart writes, "have shown that most youth are dependent upon the movies, automobiles, dance halls, and poolrooms for their amusements outside the home."

The movies are far more popular than reading, he reports; high school students average two hours and five minutes a day listening to the radio, but a New York survey revealed that only 2 per cent listened to educational programs and forums; drinking was found to be accepted by boys and girls alike to an unprecedented degree; organizations like the Boy Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, and the Four-H Clubs, while highly praised, were found inadequate to reach the great bulk of youth.

Remedies Needed

The WPA was credited with an "excellent job in providing leadership" for youth organizations. The churches were seen as having an efficient program for supervising the social activities of youth, but the view was advanced that religion plays less part than a generation ago.

On the moral side, much of the cynicism and indifference of youth was assessed against the older generation, which, with its political graft, exploitation of child labor and attacks upon organized labor, allegedly has set an example of low moral standards.

Other phases of the youth problem examined were the effect of the depression upon marriage, the lack of libraries in the rural areas, and the deficiency of recreational facilities in cities and towns alike.

Mr. Stewart indorses the program of the President's Advisory Committee on Education, with its recommendations for educational grants, improvement of instruction, expansion of the National Youth Administration, a vocational counseling service, additional library facilities, and encouragement of club work.

He adds, however, that improved educational and vocational techniques will not solve the youth problem, much of which, he contends, is really not that of youth, since unemployment and low social standards, burdening young people today came with a social order which youth had no part in shaping.

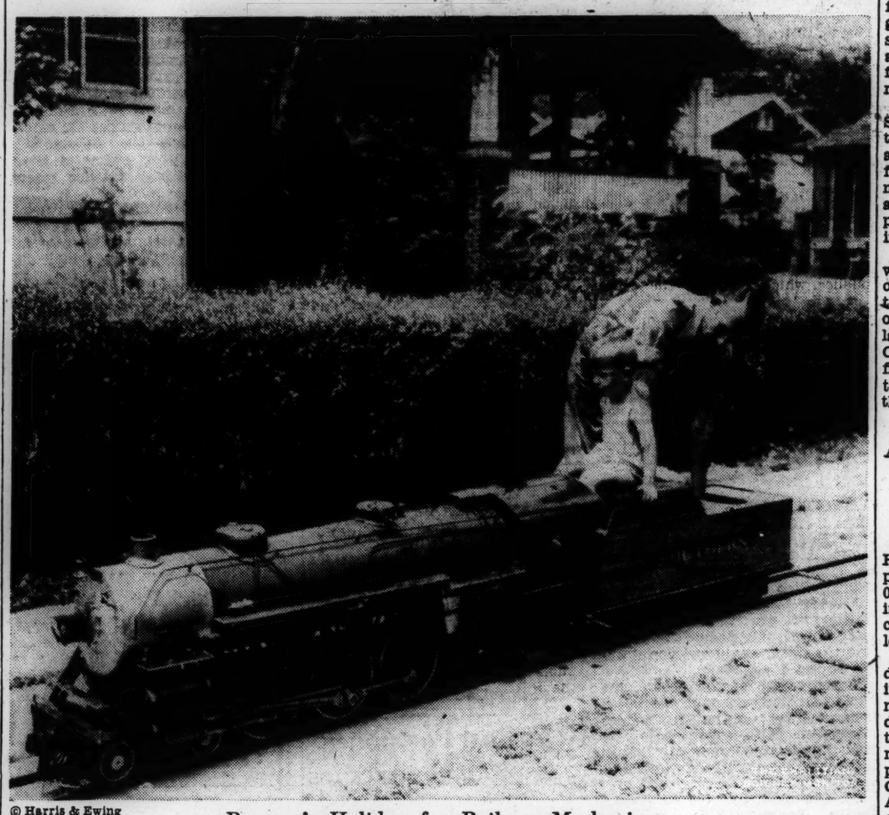
In conclusion, therefore, Mr. Stewart calls upon the adults of America to clean up their own mistakes and provide youth with an environment in which it will have a chance as a better solution than shouting patriotic shibboleths and go-getter platitudes.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Canadian Mountie Transferred to London

Lance Corporal R. G. McDowell, a native of Winnipeg, who has covered 30,000 miles of Canadian and Arctic territory by horse and husky-team, has begun his services as a Mountie Commissionaire at Canada House in London, under the High Commissioner for the Dominion, Mr. Vincent Massey. Corporal McDowell's greetings to visitors at Canada House included this one to Miss N. Tod, also from Winnipeg.



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Busman's Holiday for Railway Mechanic

The sailor who takes a ride in a boat on his time off, and a policeman or postman who takes long walks in leisure hours are matched by M. Stacy Lambeth, who makes big trains in the Southern Railroad shops at Alexandria, Va., and then spends all his spare time making little trains. The one in the picture weighs 1,000 pounds and is 10 feet long. It took 3,200 hours to build. Youthful Robert Gardern thinks he'd like one.

© Harris & Ewing

Must Walk the Narrower Path

While a new fence was being put up around the White House, the stone steps leading to the Executive Offices were removed and are to be replaced with steps of a smaller width. There hasn't been any official explanation given, but the move certainly holds the office entrants under closer control.

Paraguay Asked To Ease Demands In Chaco Dispute

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 27 (AP)—Authoritative reports today said minor incidents already had broken out on the troubled Chaco frontier between Paraguay and Bolivia while negotiations over the long boundary dispute reached a new deadlock.

Both nations were said to be rearming to the limits of their resources in the region where an armistice has stayed hostilities for three years during peace conferences with neutral intermediaries.

Fearful of a breakdown of the negotiations which might end the truce between the neighbors, the arbitrators yesterday attempted to persuade Paraguay's representatives to modify their boundary demands.

Well-informed sources said Paraguay had been asked whether it would accept the northern and northwestern sections of the line the mediators have proposed if landlocked Bolivia would surrender its demands for a river outlet—Puerto Caballo on the Paraguay River—on the northeastern edge of the disputed zone.

There was no indication, however, that Bolivia had been consulted in such a move.

Authoritative sources said the Paraguayan delegation had informed its Government of the proposal and expected instructions tomorrow.

Conversations with the Neutral Commission, of which the United States is a member, yesterday centered on Paraguay's rejection of the original boundary recommendation of the neutrals and its counterproposal which differed sharply from the arbitrators' plan and was unacceptable either to them or Bolivia.

The main obstacle continues to be Paraguay's refusal to cede Bolivia a few miles of shore line on the Paraguay River.

The Paraguayan delegation's counterproposal also retains for Paraguay virtually the entire disputed Chaco area.

Mexicans Want Government Aid For Venerable Tree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F. — Out of the small town of Atlixco, Puebla, has come a petition to the Government for intervention in the saving of a giant Ahuehuete tree which once sheltered the fleeing Hernan Cortez and his warriors as they rested from the Aztec pursuit. The tree is rapidly being destroyed.

One of the early Viceroys of New Spain, in his memoirs, tells of this tree, mentioning its measurements as 73 feet in circumference and 17 feet in diameter. In 1874 it was again measured and the measurements, as officially recorded with a notary public, were declared to be 37 rods in circumference by 38 in altitude.

Being of the same type of tree which sheltered Cortez in the village of Atzcapotzalco when he wept at the ignominious defeat at the hands of the Aztecs, the present one was large enough to lend its shade to Cortez and his entire bands as they fled southward. The tree is affectionately considered as a souvenir of the Conquest.

Atlanta Housing: $15,000,000 Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Atlanta Housing Authority recently filed application in Washington for $15,000,000 to aid in slum clearance work in the City, and although the application has not been acted upon, it is looking for possible sites.

The Atlanta authority must await decision of the State Supreme Court in a test case on its validity before making any actual purchases. It does not have jurisdiction over the two Federal housing projects already located in Atlanta. These two projects, according to C. F. Palmer, Chairman of the Atlanta Housing Authority, may, however, be leased or purchased outright next fall by the local authority.

"We think it best not to disturb the 4,500 residents," said Mr. Palmer, "for the present, and it probably will be next fall before we acquire the projects, either through an outright purchase or a lease contract."

300 17th Century Houses Reported on Long Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, N. Y.—Long Island has more than 300 houses that were built during the seventeenth century, according to a report by Lester B. Pope for the Historic American Buildings Survey. The New England and the Dutch are the prevailing types of architecture among the old houses, and one is believed by Mr. Pope to be one of the oldest English homes in New York State. It is a building of the salt-box type in Cutchogue, and was constructed in 1664. The structure is being used as a barn.

The survey's purpose is to record the history of each house with photographs and interior plans for filing in the Congressional Library at Washington.

Protest on Bombings Delivered to Japanese

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—Two thousand persons marched on the Japanese Embassy here with a resolution protesting against the bombings of Canton, South China metropolis, and urging a British boycott of Japanese goods.

A large force of mounted police blocked the marchers near the Embassy but allowed a small delegation to deliver the resolution.

Prof. J. B. S. Haldane earlier told a meeting of the China campaign committee at Trafalgar Square that Germany and Japan were pooling information gained from raids in Spain and on Canton.

He called the attacks "dress rehearsals for the air raids we may expect on London and British territory."

Education for Peace Urged Before Teachers of Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

toward a knowledge and understanding of the peoples of the world," she continued. "Education should recognize the fact that economic security is an aspiration of all peoples, and that there will be no lasting peace, or long-continued pursuit of the arts, until all of the peoples of the world have at least food, clothes, and shelter. Of these there is enough in the world for all.

"Let the schools create a sense of obligation for service of man to man, of nation to nation, which we call world citizenship. Let them teach the drama of human life, the conflicts of which are the struggles for food and shelter, for beauty, for health and spiritual perfection—the struggle to develop the latent capacities of man himself and the struggles of man to understand his God."

Acknowledging the need for unity of action among educators, James Sunter, Headmaster of Edge End Evening Institute, at Nelson, England, and representative of the British National Union of Teachers, recommended additional joint effort by international teacher groups.

Education International

"The salvation of the world from its present troubles may be brought about by education," he said. "True education is international in scope, and I strongly urge the tightening of the bonds of friendship among all educationists throughout the world."

Mr. Sunter's address was embodied in the world friendship theme, as were similar messages from E. A. Hardy, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Religious Education Council of Canada, and G. Vasquez Vela, Minister of Public Education for Mexico.

Although convention business did not get under way until this morning, as delegates met at the Center Theater, the Convention was opened formally late yesterday afternoon, when 2,500 teachers attended vespers at which Dr. Woodruff presided. At these services, the chief address was given by the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, minister of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, who asked that educators strive to encourage the individualism of their students.

Religious Influences Advocated

Meanwhile, 1,200 delegates heard the Rt. Rev. F. J. Sheen, Professor of Fundamental Theology at the Catholic University of America, declare during a pontifical High Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral that education should be returned to religious influences, whether Roman Catholic, Protestant, or Jewish. Modern educators, Monsignor Sheen declared, were likely to place too much stress upon intellectualism and not enough upon virtues cultivated by religion.

"Chemistry is knowledge, but chemistry without virtue is modern warfare," he said. "Philosophy is knowledge, but philosophy without virtue is rationalized evil. Law is knowledge, but law without virtue may be legalized cheating."

Complete separation of the financial administration of public schools from the fiscal departments of municipalities in which they are located was urged by the Educational Policies Commission, policy-making body of the Association.

"Educational efficiency in the great majority of cases has suffered through its association with city government, A. J. Stoddard, Chairman of the Commission and Superintendent of Schools at Denver, Colo., told the pre-convention session. "General municipal officers tend to forget that they have no inherent power over education and that without legislative sanction they have no more right of control over schools than school boards have over cities."

Parochial School Aid

In a 128-page report, the Commission struck at the use of public tax money for the support of private or parochial schools.

"Any church group has the right to organize schools in which its particular doctrine is taught, provided only that since these schools are organized to take the place of public education, their curriculums must include those experiences deemed necessary for the preparation of all for citizenship," the report says. "On the other hand, this same freedom denies to any religious body support derived from taxation of all the people."

A school system which will give equal educational opportunity to every child was the goal outlined in the publication, entitled "The Structure and Administration in American Democracy," which Mr. Stoddard presented at a joint conference of the Commission and the department of classroom teachers, largest unit of the National Education Association.

Equality of educational opportunity requires that the nursery school, the kindergarten, and the junior college be included in the public school system, the commission holds. Such a system, it says, can be financed only through Federal aid to States for education.

"The obligation of the Federal Government to provide increased support is based not only on the need of the several states, but also upon the unity which exists in our economic structure," the report continues. "No State or locality maintains itself. Boys and girls who go to schools in rural areas may spend their adult life in the cities. Large numbers of adults migrate with their families from one section of the country to another."

Ideally, Federal support for education should be provided for the purpose of encouraging all types of education within the States, according to the Commission. The Federal Government, however, is urged not to interfere with the management of education or the choice of educational means, processes, or programs carried on by State and local Government. Centralization of control over school policies in either the state or Federal Government is strongly condemned.

'Anti-Hague Stand Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—When President Roosevelt addresses the National Education Association here on Thursday afternoon he will have both the opportunity and a definite invitation to clarify his position in relation to Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City.

Such a demand was made upon the President yesterday as the National Council of Education met prior to the N. E. A. convention and heard Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, Professor of Education at New York University, urge that Mr. Roosevelt ask Mayor Hague to resign from his high place on the National Democratic Committee.

"Mr. Roosevelt is a leader of the American people committed to the ideals of public education and democracy, and he could make clear precisely where he stands," Dr. Myers said. "He should do so.

"Hagueism in New Jersey makes an honest presentation of the world and conditions in Jersey City utterly impossible to those who depend on the schools, the churches, the newspapers, the public forums controlled by Hague."

As the most eminent speaker among 700 persons addressing the Association's seventy-sixth annual convention, President Roosevelt is scheduled to discuss the role of education in the creation and maintenance of international good will. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will preside over the session before which the President is to make his address.

Besides calling on the Nation's Chief Executive to repudiate the Mayor of Jersey City, Dr. Myers asked that the National Education Association act to prepare "for use in every school in America a study of what dictatorship as represented by Mayor Hague means."

"Let us as educators confess our sins and especially the sin of cowardice in refusing to face the issue raised by Mayor Hague," he continued. "Fortunately the press of America has been infinitely more alert, infinitely more courageous than the educators in exposing the methods by which Mayor Hague is corrupting democracy.

"If this trouble were confined to Jersey City, the situation would not be so bad, but the reasons we as educators have hesitated to deal with it lie in the fact that Hague is a symbol of what may be found in every State in the Union and thousands of American communities."

Led by its President, Louis A. Peckstein, Dean of Teachers College, University of Cincinnati, the Council discussed methods of "implementing democratic processes and perfecting democratic techniques through the American public school," and considered at length the report of the president's Advisory Committee on Education.

Devon Coast Road Combines Beauty Of Sea and Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—What is perhaps the most beautiful short stretch of coast road in the world is practically unknown to motorists.

It starts in the fantastic Valley of Rocks outside the North Devon seaside resort of Lynton. It passes through a noble English park down to a narrow cove walled by steep wooded cliffs. From Lee Bay it winds up the cliff-face, giving tree-framed glimpses of the sea, the distant Welsh coast, and that strange lofty sentinel—the Castle Rock.

The road curves inland above Woody Bay, then rises to a heather-clad height, 850 feet above sea level. From there may be counted the Seven Bays of the unique North Devon coast, where Exmoor breaks off into the sea, while inland stretch miles of purple moorland sprinkled with yellow gorse.

There are two difficulties—the road becomes exceedingly narrow and at times attains a gradient of about one in four. But no adventurous motorist is deterred by these if he wishes the glorious experience of climbing high up through woods which rise abruptly from the sea.

Auto Engineers Define Ideal Car

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., June 27 (AP)—A "magic carpet" automobile in which the only indication of motion would be passing scenery is the engineer's idea of a perfect car, and it may not be so far distant.

H. A. Hicks and G. H. Parker of the Chrysler Corporation told the Society of Automotive Engineers that automobiles may never reach that ideal, but progress is being made rapidly.

And the instrument with which they test the riding comfort of cars is a simple contrivance of a pendulum, or modified pedometer.

The experts said the ideal solution for reducing body and chassis vibrations would be a thick rubber pad between the whole of the body and the frame. However, they added, this is impractical because the frame would have to be far heavier and more costly than those in use.

Democracy's Future Depends on Unity, Kiwanis Head Says

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27—(AP) A warning that democracy faces a dismal future unless its exponents unite to defend themselves against totalitarian aggression was sounded today before the 22nd annual Kiwanis International Convention by its President, F. Trafford Taylor of St. Boniface, Manitoba, Canada.

Mr. Taylor said the world's nations are in the "process of ranging themselves on the side of either democracy or autocracy."

"Kiwanis must actively combat those agencies and forces seeking to destroy democracy by the use of unconstitutional methods," he said.

Mr. Taylor declared democracy now was limited to "three major powers," the United States, the British Commonwealth, and France.

"If the United States could be brought into co-operation with this democratic front, the possibility of world peace would be greatly increased," he said.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana is scheduled to address the convention on monopolistic trends in the United States.

Ocean Plane Damaged

MARSEILLE, France, June 27 (AP)—A small naval launch collided today with the 37-ton flying boat Lieutenant Vaisseau Paris, causing a 15-day postponement of the plane's scheduled trial flight to Foynes, Ireland, preparatory to a transatlantic test hop. The flying boat's fuselage was damaged.

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Official Canada Arranges To Go Prospecting for Metals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 27—Gold came in for more than merely technical discussion today, as geologists and mineralogists attending sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science discussed finds in the Yellow Knife Bay region of Canada's Northwest Territories.

Although gold from veins in the sea was reported as early as 1898, no important discoveries were made until recently. According to a preliminary report issued by the Geological Survey Division, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, plans for prospecting are under way. The report is based on field investigations by A. W. Jolliffe.

Nor is gold the only mineral in the region. According to Mr. Jolliffe, this 460-square mile area, some 650 miles due north of Edmonton, Alberta, the nearest primary source of supplies, has many types of deposits.

Metals present in the ore minerals include antimony, arsenic, bismuth, cadmium, chromium, copper, indium, iron, lead, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, silver, tin, vanadium and zinc, as well as several nonmetallic minerals of possible value such as andalusite beryl, lazulite, lepidolite, and spodumene.

Though necessarily preliminary, the report was given for the benefit of prospectors, and is meant to include only timely information on the general and economic geology of the area. The two methods of reaching the area are by plane from Edmonton, or by river boat from Alberta.

A total of 58 survey and exploratory parties, comprising a force of close to 300 men, have been assigned by the Department to field work this year. The parties will map and investigate areas in every mineral-producing Province in the Dominion and in Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Ten parties being placed in the field by the National Museum of Canada will be engaged chiefly in the gathering of new information on Canadian fauna flora and native races, and in the collection of specimens for the Museum. Attention is being given in British Columbia to the mapping and exploring of little-known areas.

P. D. P. Hamilton, Co-manager of General Engineering Company of Canada, in a paper to appear in the Bulletin of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, deplored the development of mining in Canada without precautions having been taken to train a personnel capable of holding executive positions.

The first Canadian meeting of the Association was held in Montreal in 1857, nine years after organization; the second, also in Montreal, was in 1882, while the third and fourth were in Toronto in 1899 and 1921. Hence this is the first to be held in Ottawa, Canada's capital.

Ottawa is gradually becoming the headquarters for all Canada's large national organization's, the Royal Society of Canada, the Canadian Historical Society, the Canadian Geographical Society, the Society of Technical Agriculturalists, the National Research Council of Canada, and so on through a list of nearly 100.

Many persons find it difficult to realize that Ottawa is much nearer to New England and the Middle Atlantic States than are the cities of the Middle West. As a matter of fact, it is only half as far from New York as Chicago. Last year the Society met in Denver, 1,100 miles west of Chicago. More than one fourth of the population of the United States is within 500 miles of Ottawa, not much more than a day's drive by car, or a few hours by air.

Tuesday afternoon there will be a garden party for those attending the sessions, both from Canada and from the United States. An attraction each year is the popular Hector Maiben lecture, to be delivered Wednesday evening by Dr. Robert C. Wallace, principal and vice-chancellor of Queen's University.

The conferences are organized by the section on the Social and Economic Sciences, under direction of Dr. Harold G. Moulton. The first discussion was held at Indianapolis last December on the subject, "Fundamental Resources as Affected by Science." The subject of the Ottawa conference is "Science and the Future." The principal speakers will be Vice-President Dr. Stuart A. Rice, on "World Standards of Living"; F. E. Lathe, of Ottawa, on "World Natural Resources"; Dr. Arthur H. Compton, on "Physics of the Future"; Dr. Harold C. Urey, on "Chemistry of the Future"; Dr. William Crocker, on "Botany of the Future"; and Dr. Frank R. Lillie, on "Zoology of the Future." The final session will find discussion in the hands of engineers representing leading industries of the United States and Canada.

Soviet Farmers Write Collective Letter

Sovfotos

An Incident in the Recent Elections

The Letter Congratulates Voters in Moscow Because They Will Have the Opportunity of Casting Their Ballots for G. Ilyin, a Former Neighbor, Who Had Been Nominated to the Supreme Soviet. Ilyin Is Now a Foreman in a Plant at Moscow

Russian Soviet Election Completes New Parliament

The News

MOSCOW, June 27 (AP)—Elections of the first Supreme Soviets, or Legislatures, in the 11 Socialist Republics forming the Soviet Union have been completed.

Elections were held yesterday in Ukraine, White Russia, and the Moscow region, known as the "Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic." Other republics elected Supreme Soviets June 12 and last Friday.

Official returns were not yet available but little variation was expected from the 99.6 per cent vote for the unopposed Government ticket June 12.

One newspaper characterized the elections as "for Stalin, for the Fatherland and for Socialism." Joseph Stalin is Secretary General of the Soviet Russian Communist Party.

Various autonomous Republics within the three Soviet Union Republics voting today also elected Supreme Soviets. The Supreme Soviets are similar to the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. Constituted by elections last December under the new Russian Constitution.

The Supreme Soviets replace the former Central Executive Committees as nominal legislative bodies.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 27—The longest and most intensive election campaign in the history of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic culminated yesterday in elections to the Supreme Soviet or Parliament, of this largest of the 11 Soviet Republics which compose the Soviet Union.

For weeks the Government had employed thousands of agitators for this campaign, emphasizing the keynote slogan that "Soviet elections are the most democratic in the world."

The campaign, however had lacked one element common to elections in western democracies — namely, suspense. In this election the winners are known in advance. No Soviet election provides any real contest: the voters usually have no choice between candidates, but go to the polls to register their approval or disapproval of candidates selected for them.

Earlier Choices Confirmed

The election "campaign," therefore, was not a battle between issues or personalities. The candidates were all either members or supporters of one political party, the Communist Party. It is impossible for any candidate to participate in a Soviet election who has not completely accepted the leadership and ideas of the Communist Party. In fact, it has become a criminal offense for any Soviet citizen to oppose Communist ideas or leaders.

The election thus confirms the choice of members in the Parliament (Soviet) provided for in the new Constitution adopted last year for the Russian Soviet Republic. Members of the Federal Parliament were confirmed by an election last December; now the Russian Republic follows this example. In this, as in the December election, the authorities have offered only one candidate in most districts. But in the December election it still became necessary to arrest several candidates after they had been nominated; repetition of this "faux pas" has been carefully avoided in this election.

The Russian Soviet Republic is the only government which retains the name "Russia"; and much emphasis has been made in election speeches upon this fact. Joseph Stalin and his associates are encouraging Russians to revive their pride in their country's past achievements, and even to acknowledge the merits of certain Czars. Russians naturally can take an especial pride in their past because they have dominated all other peoples of the present Soviet Union for centuries.

That Russians are still the dominant element in the Soviet Union is made clear by statistics prepared for the election campaign. Great Russians compose 90,000,000 of the 165,000,000 residing in the Soviet Union. They constitute four fifths of the population in the Russian Soviet Republic, which in turn includes at least two thirds of the area, population, and natural resources of the Soviet Union. This key Republic of the Soviet federation is controlled by Russians, and the latter also constitute a safe majority in the ruling Communist Party, which is more important.

Caters to Russian Patriotism

Joseph Stalin, a Georgian, is undoubtedly the dictator of "all the Russias," but he depends upon Great Russians for support, and has catered more and more to Russian patriotic sentiments.

Additional changes have been made during the past year in the administrative machinery of the Russian Soviet Republic, as in that of the Soviet Government itself. Constant administrative reorganization has been a feature of the Soviet regime from its beginning. The Russian Republic, as a result of recent changes, has been reduced in size from 19,200,000 square kilometers to 16,500,000, having lost the areas of Kazakstan and Kirghizia, which have been made "constituent republics," theoretically on parity with the Russian Republic itself.

The present Russian Republic consists of 41 administrative units. Of these, 17 are "autonomous Soviet republics," five are "territories," while 19 are "provinces."

Berlin Protests China's Delay On Freeing Advisers

HANKOW, June 27 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's reluctance to allow the departure of his German military advisers has resulted in strong Berlin representations.

The latest German action was the recall of Ambassador Oskar Trautmann, who was to leave Hankow by air.

It was believed in authoritative quarters that sterner action would follow if Gen. Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen and members of the German military mission were prevented from boarding the international train scheduled to leave for Hong Kong Tuesday.

At a farewell meeting between Chiang Kai-shek and Herr Trautmann, the Generalissimo finally agreed that the Germans might discontinue their advisory duties but he definitely reserved the right to say when and how they might leave Hankow and China.

On May 21 Berlin requested the Chinese Government to release the German advisers from their contracts.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's attitude stiffened June 24, though he continued personally friendly toward Baron von Falkenhausen. He stated tersely that no German adviser could leave China without his express approval and said any attempting to depart without permission would be liable to treatment according to Chinese law.

This development was followed by Berlin's recall of Ambassador Trautmann, leaving Dr. H. Lauten Schlager, the Chargé d'Affaires, to head the Embassy at Hankow.

Meanwhile, Baron von Falkenhausen and the other advisers were awaiting further instructions from the German Government before attempting to board the train for Hong Kong Tuesday.

Chinese Leader Shot

TIENTSIN, China, June 27 (AP)—Chao Tien-lin, Harvard graduate and member of the Council of the British Concession here, was killed today as he emerged from his home in the concession.

His assailants, two Chinese gunmen, were wounded in a pistol battle with a detective accompanying the victim and were arrested. The detective also was wounded.

The assassination was attributed to political motives. Mr. Chao, outstanding leader among Tientsin Chinese and principal of a Chinese school, was a stanch patriot and had received threatening letters.

Tientsin is under Japanese military occupation.

Canada Restocks Lakes With Fish From Airplanes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—More than 300,000 young trout and other fish will take trips by plane this year for the Quebec Provincial Government is busy restocking its lakes from the air.

The fish are transported by plane, a special chute in the floor is opened and from 300 to 500 fish are released at a time. If the lake is small and surrounded by hills the fingerlings are dropped from the plane at an altitude of 100 feet or more. If the lake is large the plane comes down to about 50 feet.

Tests have been made with special equipment which sent fish over 90-foot waterfalls, and were unharmed. Then they were dropped into the water from varying heights in cheesecloth nets. They were retrieved and found uninjured. Then "raining" of fish from airplanes into Quebec's lakes became an ordinary routine. Last year 240,000 fingerlings were distributed in this manner. Still more are to be "rained" this year.

English School Population Falls in Elementary Grades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A marked decline in the pupil population of English elementary schools coincides with a rise in the number of newly certificated teachers unable to secure jobs.

Manchester provides a striking example of the decline in the number of children embarking upon their school career. In 1920 its elementary classrooms housed 124,411 scholars, compared with 96,614 at the end of last year.

Until 1934, the decline averaged about 1,000 children a year, but since then the yearly loss of pupils has reached 4,000.

9 P. C. Decrease

Representing a 9 per cent decrease in pupil population, elementary schools throughout the country now find accommodation for 500,000 fewer pupils than in 1934.

At Stockport, near here, where the population has risen from 129,000 to 135,000 during the past 20 years, the elementary school population has dropped from 18,000 to rather more than 14,000 over a similar period.

Despite a reduction in the number of would-be teachers admitted to training colleges since 1935, something like 1,300 qualified teachers in England have failed to obtain situations during the year in which they qualified.

Building Programs

Nevertheless numerous local authorities are going ahead with big school-building programs. This is largely accounted for by the transfer of thousands of families from demolished slums to new estates, and whereas schools were overcrowded a decade or more ago classroom population has in many cases been whittled down from 60 to 30 or 40 scholars.

This latter factor tends to counteract the effect of shrinking school registers, although teachers claim there is ample room for further improvement in that direction.

On the whole educationalists do not seem to be unduly alarmed at the decline in school-population.

A popular explanation is that shortly after the World War there was an abnormal bulge in school rolls, and that what may be regarded as more or less normal pupil-populations are now being reached.

If school populations continue to drop, so far as the employment of teachers is concerned the effect will probably be balanced by further cuts in the size of class rooms and by the raising of the school-leaving age.

Prairie Men Sent From City to Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia has decided not to take care of unemployed from other Provinces in the future. After attempting for nine years to cope with a continual stream of unemployed men from the prairies, the provincial Government here announced that it would grant no more relief of any sort to outsiders. Meanwhile it offered to assist 1,800 men stranded in Vancouver to return to their prairie homes.

Crop prospects on the prairies are better this year than at any time in the last 10 years, G. S. Pearson, British Columbia minister of labor said, and opportunities of employment are greater there than in British Columbia.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. (E. D. S. T.), WORL, 920kc, on July 3, 10, Aug. 7, 14; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., 15.13mc, and 7 p. m. (E. D. S. T.), 6.04mc, on July 3, Aug. 7, and Sept. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WJAX, 900kc, on July 3, Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.; KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on July 17, Aug. 21.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on July 3, Aug. 7, and Sept. 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on July 3, 17, Aug. 7, 21.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on July 24.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on July 3, 10, 17 24, 31.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on July 3, Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on June 26, July 3, 10, 17, 24 31.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 3, Aug. 1, Sept. 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Five Nations Sign Neutrality Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—New regulations on the neutrality of Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Norway, and Sweden have been outlined in a declaration recently signed in Stockholm by representatives of these countries.

The agreement is a renewal of The Hague Convention of 1907 which, among other things, gave these countries, in times of war, the right to enter neutral harbors and seas. Finland has been added to the four Scandinavian countries in the previous agreement. Rules have also been drawn up regulating the weapons of modern warfare, including aircraft and radio.

Californian in TVA Quiz

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Thomas A. Panter, electrical engineer in charge of operations for the Los Angeles Municipal Bureau of Power and Light, has been appointed to the joint Congressional Investigating commission delving into the workings of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Mr. Panter, an alumnus of Ohio State University, has been employed in the local bureau for 30 years.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

United States

Alaska

Fairbanks: Masonic Hall, 8 p. m., Aug. 1.

New York

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8 p. m., July 4. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

Foreign Affairs Notebook

Post-War Neutrality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Word Neutrality today, as used in the recent Italo-German guarantee of Swiss neutrality, means something entirely different from what it did before the World War.

Before the War there were technically only three neutral nations: Belgium, Switzerland, and Luxembourg.

Switzerland, at the close of the Napoleonic war, made a "voluntary declaration" of neutrality, which was subsequently guaranteed by Austria, Britain, Portugal, Russia, and Prussia in an act signed at Paris in 1815, Belgium became a "perpetually neutral state" by treaty signed by France, Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Italy in 1839.

Luxembourg became neutralized by agreement of five of the above powers (minus Italy) in 1867 on condition that it keep no army.

Post-war neutrality is more indefinite. Technically the Kellogg Pact and League Covenant abolished neutrality on the part of their respective signatories. Actually they did not do so, and Switzerland in 1920 had to have special dispensation from any call to fight on behalf of the Covenant to retain its title to neutrality, while its co-operation in sanctions against Italy has been bitterly assailed within the Republic.

Luxembourg's status remains unchanged, but Belgium by signing the Locarno Pact of 1925 abandoned neutrality and only regained it in a measure when France and Britain released it from Locarno obligations a year ago and Germany last October guaranteed its inviolability. Its commitments to the League are left vague. American neutrality is based not on guarantees by other nations, but on a declaration of policy stopping arms shipments to combatants, backed by America's armed might and its isolated position.

Claims to neutrality are made by the so-called Oslo group, including Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg, though they are vague and merely denote an intention of holding as far as possible aloof from disputes between the great Powers.

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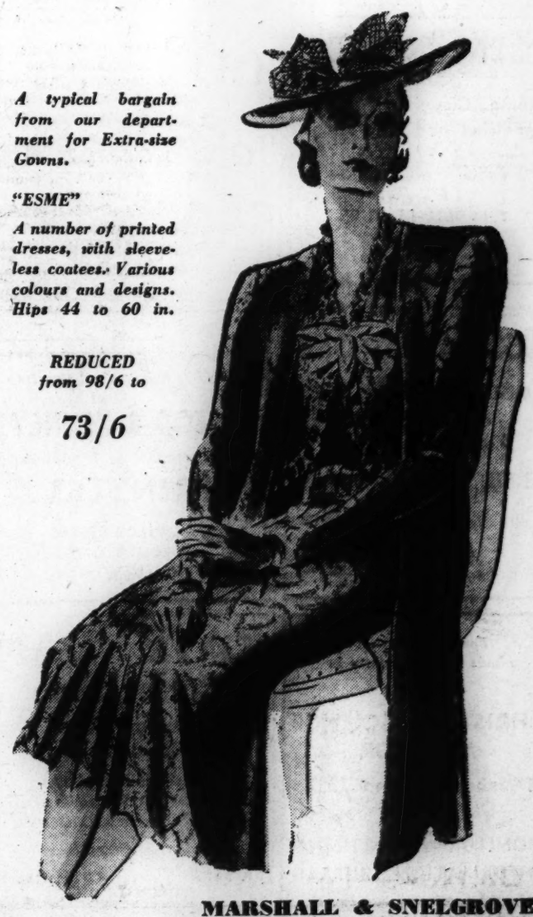
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Canadian National Exhibition to Put Toronto Under World's Spotlight

National Industries Show Processes of Manufacture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A pair of lions guards the outside stairs leading to the entrance of the National Industries Building, which was the Ontario Government building until a few years ago when the Provincial Government decided to abandon its exhibit. Then the exhibition authorities turned it into a display of national industries, and it became one of the most important departments of the Canadian National Exhibition.

Canadian industry is represented here by firms of national importance. A feature of their displays has been full-scale operating exhibits showing the process of manufacture of their products. The visitor may see a suit of clothes in the making, the manufacture of an electric range, and operations in textiles, food industries, and electrical and metal work.

Last year the Government of Nova Scotia had a display of the natural resources of the Province. In the exhibit of mines and fisheries, for example, coal mine operation was depicted. Scenes of Ontario wild life were shown in the exhibit of the Ontario Department of Game and Fisheries. In the pavilion of industrial chemistry there was an exhibit of modernistic marionettes, popular research experiments, the model of a Canadian gold mine, and exhibits presenting close-ups of industrial processes. British Columbia had a representative group of minerals found in the Province.

Another feature was the film centers, depicting Canadian productions and high lights of industry.

Flowers Galore In Natural State At Canadian Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Under the glass dome of the Flower Show building at the Canadian National Exhibition the lover of flowers will find all the better known varieties of plants, flowers, and shrubs displayed in their natural settings, so that the various exhibits appear as in gardens. There is also a profusion of rare exotic blooms.

Among the exhibitors are many members of horticultural societies. Nearly 300 of these receive leadership from the Ontario Horticultural Association and under its guidance the group, both rural and urban, have been active for more than 100 years, and are scattered over Ontario from Rainy River in the northwest section of the Province to Glengarry in the east, and from the international boundary north as far as Cochrane.

Displays of cut flowers constitute a panorama of form and color. The newest varieties of flowers are the subject of competition of keen horticulturists. A great many persons, for example, exhibit only dahlias. Single anemone, duplex peony dahlias are only a few of the types to be found in the show.

It is possible for the visitor to receive a liberal education in many aspects of growing flowers. He can discover how to produce borders, in front of shrubberies, driveways and walks. If he is an enthusiast for perennials which do not require replanting each season, he can use them to combine diversity of foliage and variety of form and color, and learn how to arrange the plants so as to use to best advantage the space allotted to them. If he desires a display of gorgeous color he may prefer annuals, and can find how to display them so that their brightness continues to show until the frosts of autumn.

The visitor can learn the advantages of rotation of crops, removal of weeds and the control of insects.

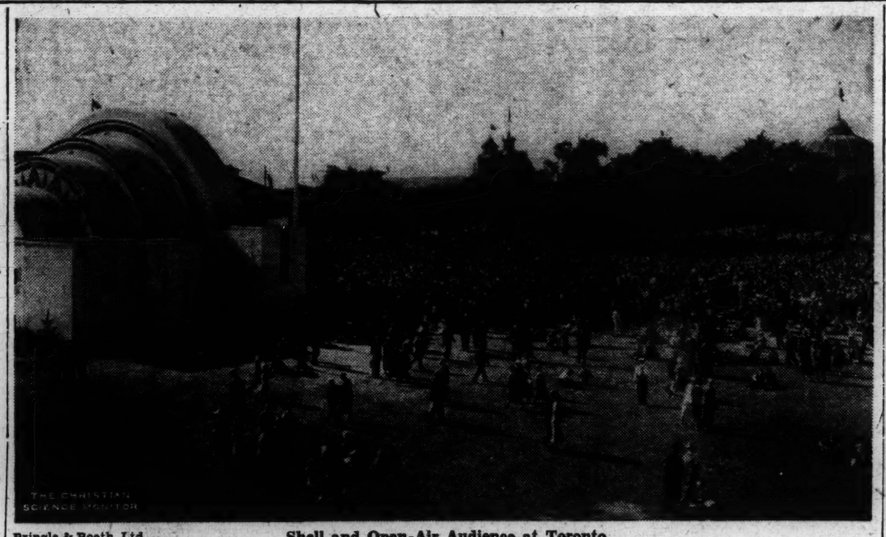
The enthusiast on roses, the queen of the flowers, will find a full satisfaction for his bent at the Flower Show, where there is always a bewildering number of varieties. Then there are native plants, such as the American Lotus, the White Water Lily, the Wild Calla Lily, the Hepatica, and the White Trillium.

British Art Accent Features Canadian National Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Empire note is to be stressed in this, the Diamond Jubilee, year of the Canadian National Exhibition. In keeping with this, British art is to be featured. The work exhibited will, it is understood, range from old paintings familiar through reproductions, to modern sculpture by Epstein.

News from England indicates that a portrait of His Majesty, King George VI, with crown and scepter, wearing robes of cloth of gold and seated in the Coronation Chair, will come from the studio of Frank Salisbury. In addition there will be the painting, 13 feet long, of the State procession to Westminster. The King and Queen in the State Coach are attended by the Master of Horse, Generals, and the Dukes of Kent and Gloucester and the Earl of Harewood.



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Concerts and Musical Competitions Figure in Arrangements of Canadian National Exposition

Royal Artillery Band Called To Enliven Fair at Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Canadian National Exhibition has grown and expanded with the Dominion, becoming an important influence in the agriculture, industry, education, art, and sport of the country.

Every phase of activity this year, from Aug. 26 until Sept. 10 has been planned with the Jubilee idea prominent. This is particularly true of the pageant. For many years the pageants given every evening before spectators in the grandstand have depicted national development or Dominion or Empire solidarity, and the one this year is to present symbolically the progress achieved by the Dominion and its confederated provinces in the preceding six decades.

The influence exerted by the Canadian National Exhibition upon the musical side of Canadian life has been profound. To come to a realization of this, it is necessary to see the crowds which listen to the bands and other music every afternoon and evening of the Fair. Vocal, instrumental and band competitions are regular annual events which attract music lovers. This year the most pronounced band is that of the Royal Artillery from England, which is to give two concerts a day. Last year Exhibition visitors were privileged to hear the United States Navy Band, and the year before the Kneller Hall Band, which trains band masters for units of the British army. Formed at the close of the Seven Years' War, the Royal Artillery Band has earned a high place in music. It is said to be able in five minutes to transform itself into a symphony orchestra. Every musician is able to play two or more instruments, and it is not so much a matter of their ability to double in brass as in strings.

Speaking of visiting bands, regular Exhibition visitors are probably in a position to judge the particular merits of each one, since many of them, including the bands of the Guards regiments; St. Hilda's and Besses o' the Barn; bands from New York and Washington; from the British West Indies and from Mexico, have played here. The Kneller Hall Band under Major Adkins was at the Exposition in 1934 and in 1936, and in the latter year it opened the new band shell. The United States Navy Band under Lieut. Charles Benter last year was one of the largest bands to play at the Exhibition.

In addition to hearing the Royal Artillery band, lovers of choral music will have a treat through the visit of the Welsh Imperial Singers, a group of 20 men, who are starting on a concert tour of the world of about two years' duration.

Music of yet another type may be heard at the Exhibition this summer at the inauguration of an outdoor dance pavilion. Here dancers will be attuned to the music of three famous bands: Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians, the Benny Goodman and Tommy Dorsey bands of radio, screen and dance fame.

Canadian Contest Aids Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—While the Canadian National Exhibition offers each year a large number of competitions to encourage greater interest in music and more proficiency in musical performance, the main purpose is summed up in the words of Sir H. Walford Davies: "In musical festivals, the object is not to gain a prize, or defeat a rival, but to pace one another on the road to excellence."

Competitors not only have the added incentive of study and practice, but they, like the audiences may enjoy the advantage of listening to performances of the same music by other competitors and receiving useful criticisms by judges. Audiences receive added pleasure through the exercise of critical faculties.

Singing Gains Attention

While visiting bands from Great Britain, other Empire countries, the United States, or an occasional foreign band have been featured at the Canadian National Exhibition since early this century (this year the feature band is to be the Royal Artillery Band from Great Britain), and while many military and civilian bands from Toronto and outside points present concerts each day in the band shell and bandstands, singing and elocution are receiving more and more consideration.

The competition and test pieces in the choral department include choirs of men's voices; vocal solos for various types of soprano voices; contralto, tenor, baritone, bass, and boys' and girls' voices. Violin and piano competitions are open to all. There is plenty of scope for piano duets and special competitions for piano accordion music. Persons of all ages may compete in elocution, while special competitions are held for harmonica players, fiddlers and square dancing.

Competition Program

On Music Day, Thursday, Sept. 1, the program will consist of band competitions, fiddlers, and square-dance competitions, piano recitals, bagpipe competitions and a series of musical programs, vocal, instrumental, and dancing.

The musical competition this year will be conducted again by the Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music. In the choral classes the first prize is a challenge shield and certificate, while the second prize is a certificate. In the other classes the first three prizes are medals. For outstanding contestants in the women's vocal, piano, and violin departments, scholarships of $50 are to be awarded.

Church Sets Up Post Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—At an unofficial post office set up in the reading room of the Church of All Nations here more than 1,000 Toronto people of European or Asiatic birth call regularly for their mail, receiving letters and parcels addressed to them in care of the Church.

This work was started several years ago when Finnish girls in domestic service and with no permanent address began to send home the address of this Church where they attended service, and has grown so that now there are 1,100 glass encased boxes separated by thin sheets of metal where the letters are kept until called for. A card carrying the name of the owner and the number of the box must be shown at the counter when asking for mail. The post office is open daily in the afternoon and evening.

If it so happens that a letter arrives addressed to a person unknown to the post office in the Church, it is tacked on the counter and almost invariably claimed. Sometimes the stamp is placed on the back of the envelope, as is the custom in some countries, and the address may be written backward. The stamps from these letters are torn off and deposited in a receptacle on the counter, and are sold at the international fair held each year by the Church.

Compromise Attitude On Liquor Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The attitude of compromise among those advocating abolition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink was strongly criticized by the Rev. A. W. Beaven, president of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School and one-time president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, as guest speaker here at the temperance rally at Trinity United Church. He called for total abstinence by all Christians.

There is no sensible or defensible basis on which the liquor traffic can be allowed to exist, he declared, urging that no attention be paid to the sneers of the "wet interests." Never has there been a forward movement affecting the profit of other people which has not met with ridicule, he claimed. The rally, sponsored by the Ontario Temperance Federation, inaugurated the Province-wide campaign against the beverage rooms of Ontario.

Tall Monument Rises on Site Of Fort Rouille

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Near the western end of the Canadian National Exhibition grounds stands a tall monument, erected in 1887, to mark the site of Fort Rouille, or Fort Toronto, an Indian trading post built by order of Louis XIV in 1749.

The building of a trading post at the entrance of the Oswego River by the English in 1722 had an adverse effect on the trade of the French forts, Niagara and Frontenac, and the purpose of the order to build Fort Rouille was to attempt to neutralize this interference with the French fur trade. The report to the French Government recommending the building of the post was sent to France by the Governor-General, the Count de Galissonière, but it was in the time of the Marquis de la Jonquière, his successor, that the fort was built.

A descendant of the latter, the present Marquis de la Jonquière, was a guest of the city of Toronto during its centennial celebrations four years ago.

The place consisted of five buildings within a stockade, and was named Fort Rouille in compliment to Antoine Louis Rouille, Count de Jouy, Colonial Minister of France, 1749-54. The post became commonly known as Fort Toronto, this expression of "the trading post at the Toronto landing" being in use as early as 1752.

Little time was permitted, however, for the new fort to develop into a trading post of the first order. As it was near Niagara, it was to a certain extent dependent on the larger post. In 1754 its occupants consisted only of one officer, two sergeants, five soldiers, and a storekeeper, while the number of canoes annually sent with goods to the fort was merely five.

After Colonel Bradstreet captured Fort Frontenac in 1758, the situation of the French at Niagara and Fort Rouille became precarious, and when on the day Sir William Johnston took Fort Niagara, he sent a party over to the post at Toronto, they found that it had been burned and abandoned.

In 1760 the site was visited by Maj. Robert Rogers of Roger's Rangers on his way to receive the surrender of the upper French posts of Detroit and Michilimackinac.

In 1878, a cairn was erected by the city of Toronto on the site, this being the year on which the industrial exhibition of Toronto was held for the first time in its new grounds. It was replaced by the present memorial column in 1887 as a memento of Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

World Issues Keep Film Censors Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Social, political, and economic changes of world-wide significance rather than moral questions are presenting difficulties to the Ontario Board of Motion Picture censors at present, said O. J. Silverthorne, in his annual report to Premier M. F. Hepburn. He pointed out that the film is one of the most powerful agencies at the disposal of the propagandist who is anxious to disseminate information contrary to the views and outlook of the Canadian people.

The Board follows rules which prohibit the ridicule of any religion or race; the presentation of subjects tending to debase morals; loose conduct between men and women; barroom scenes and excessive social drinking; suggestion which can be construed as providing instruction in crime, and prolonged love scenes, he explained.

Canadian Children Learn Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—About 400 men and women were appointed to care for 15,000 Toronto children who will attend the 63 church vacation schools in the City in July at a special service marking the end of their training course for this work. Those who complete this course, said Miss Mary Eadie, General Secretary, are fully equipped to provide leadership and guidance for thousands of children whose playground would be on the City streets if it were not for these schools.

Through the co-operation of all Protestant denominations, these schools are held each year, giving courses and entertainment to kindergarten, primary, junior, and senior groups, and the children not only enjoy themselves but are taught how to occupy their leisure time. Programs include music, story discussion, Bible study group enterprises, play and hobbycraft, she pointed out. Increassd demand for attendance made it necessary to have added schools this year.

Many Notables Have Opened Canada's Big National Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Since this is the Diamond Jubilee Year of the Canadian National Exhibition, stress will be laid on the record of progress it has achieved. A glance down the list of prominent figures in Canadian and British public life who have during the past 60 years officially opened the national fair gives the inquiring observer a bird's-eye view of the history of Canada during that time.

In 1879 the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General, opened the exhibition. This was during the closing weeks of the premiership of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, who in October of that year was defeated by the Conservative Leader, Sir John A. Macdonald, who had been the Premier before Mr. Mackenzie after Confederation in 1867. Mr. Macdonald's "national policy," simply a policy of protection, swept the Party into power after a depression.

In 1880 and '81 and again in '84, '85, and '86 Sir John Beverly Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, opened the exhibition. He was a veteran of the War of 1812 and had played a prominent part in the Rebellion of 1837 and in the movement for the union of Upper and Lower Canada culminating in the passing of the Act of Union in 1841.

In 1882 the Hon. Oliver Mowat, later Sir Oliver, then Premier of Ontario, a judge and one of the Fathers of Confederation, opened the fair. In 1883 the Marquis of Lorne performed the ceremony and for the three years after this, one of them being the year troops from the eastern provinces and Winnipeg went west to take part in the Saskatchewan Rebellion of 1885, it was Sir John Beverly Robinson again. In 1887 the next Governor-General, the Marquis of Lansdowne, opened the fair, and the following year Lord Stanley of Preston, whose grandson is to officiate this year.

In 1889 it was Sir John A. Macdonald, followed the next year by the Earl of Aberdeen, then Governor-General. In 1891 it was Maj.-Gen. Herbert, in '92, '93 and '95 Sir George A. Kirkpatrick, and Lady Kirkpatrick in '97. In 1894 the exhibition had the Right Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, the Prime Minister of Canada, and in '96 Hon. Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Premier of Ontario. In 1898 Sir Oliver Mowat, who had been Premier of Ontario when he had previously opened the exhibition, again officiated, this time as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. A distinguished soldier, Maj.-Gen. E. T. H. Hutton, one of the last Imperial officers to command the Canadian militia, was present. Another Premier of Ontario, Hon. George W. Ross, later Sir George Ross, in whose term Northern Ontario was opened, and the clay belt discovered in a region formerly despised except by the hunter and fisherman, officiated in 1900, and the following year Sir Wilfred Laurier, then in the midst of his 15-year term as Premier of Canada, served.

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Greatest Display in 60 Years Planned by Canadian National Exhibition

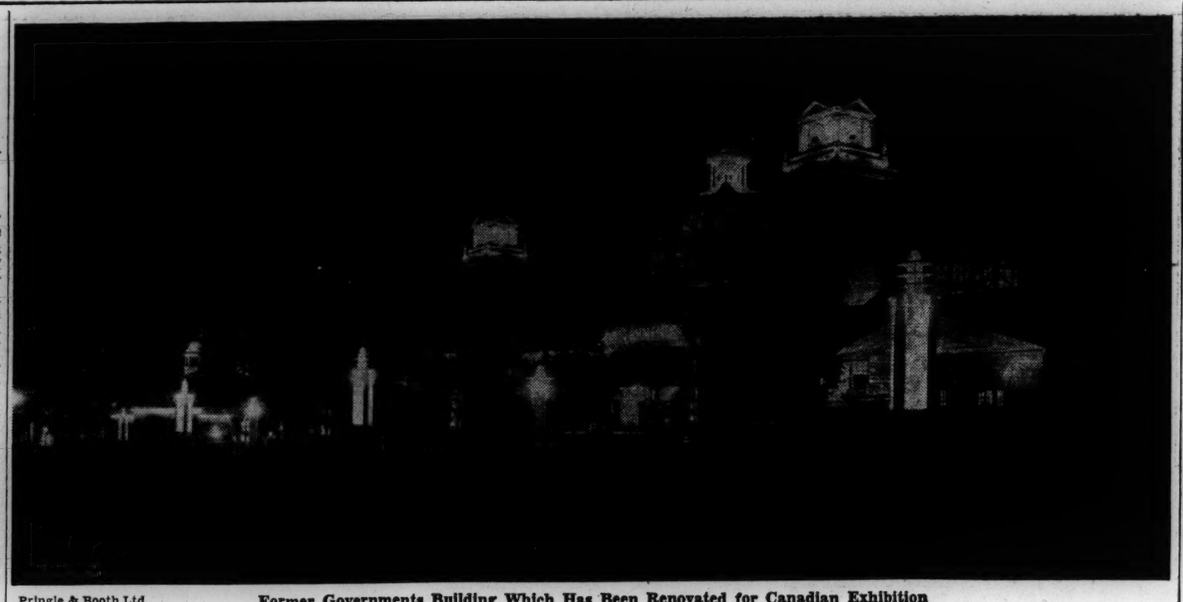
British Pavilion Exhibits Growth In World Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Among the thousands of exhibits to be seen at the Diamond Jubilee of the Canadian National Exhibition will be one of outstanding prominence, the display of the British Government, to which a whole building named the United Kingdom Pavilion, has been devoted. The pavilion has been extensively renovated. One of its features will be a display of the growth in world travel throughout the years.

More than ever the international aspect of the Canadian National Exhibition will be stressed. In the International Pavilion, new exhibitors will be present as well as several countries that have been represented for some years. Norway, Poland, and the Netherlands are all making their appearance for the first time. Germany, Finland, and Czechoslovakia are all coming back with bigger displays of their natural and manufactured products.

In addition to these European nations, which every year evince a keener interest in the Exhibition, practically every country in the British Empire has representation, and has had for many years. This is an indication of the great part the Exhibition plays in world trade.



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Former Governments Building Which Has Been Renovated for Canadian Exhibition
Display of Growth in World Travel Will Be Prominent at Anniversary Fair

Fair Is Seen Best by Aid of Map

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Every effort is being made by officials of the Canadian National Exhibition to get together the greatest display of materials of all kinds in its 60 years of history.

This year is the Diamond Jubilee celebration of the fair, and all plans are tending toward gathering a wealth of exhibits which will reflect the expansion of the Dominion with its nine Provinces during the six decades which have passed since the Exhibition first came into existence.

Even the official opening will be in the nature of an anniversary. If plans now under way eventuate, Lord Stanley, grandson of Lord Stanley of Preston, who opened the Exhibition as Governor General of Canada in 1888, will declare this year's fair officially open on Aug. 26, next, on behalf of the British Government.

Lord Stanley is Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs. His grandfather, appointed Governor General of Canada on May 1, 1888, represented Queen Victoria in the Dominion until 1893, when he returned to England and became sixteenth Earl of Derby. The present Lord Stanley, eldest son of the seventeenth Earl, came to Ottawa as a young man as aide-de-camp to the Earl of Aberdeen, who was Governor General from 1893 to 1898.

Marts Abroad Scoured

Just after last Easter, Elwood A. Hughes, General Manager of the Exhibition, left the City for his annual trip to Great Britain and the Continent in search of attractions and features which year by year make the fair a truly international show. Each year $100,000 is set aside by the directorate for new features for every department.

Fred S. Haines, Curator of the Art Galleries of the Exhibition, went to London, to collaborate with C. R. Chisman of the Art Exhibitions Bureau, Burlington Gardens, London, in preparing and assembling the overseas exhibits for the display this year in the galleries. Mr. Chisman, who is art commissioner for the Canadian Exhibition, has the task of selecting national art exhibits from the great galleries of Europe.

In past years the art of France, Italy, Belgium, and other Nations has been featured, but this year English art, both ancient and modern, is to be the central attraction of the galleries.

In their search for the best in art to hang, Exhibition officials have had some disappointments. In 1936, for example, they attempted to get a Russian exhibit, but permission was not received. Then they turned to Spain, but the outbreak of the revolution summarily ended their search in the Iberian Peninsula.

In London G. H. Ward, an Englishman who lived in Canada a number of years and has a thorough knowledge of the industrial, commercial, and other aspects of the Dominion, has represented the Exhibition for about a decade. If it is necessary to interview persons of prominence in England or arrange for a British Army band, Mr. Ward makes the requisite contacts. He gets in touch with British exhibitors, and has been responsible over the years for much of the success of this feature of the Exhibition.

Beginnings Reviewed

Since this sixtieth anniversary of the Exhibition is an event of significance in its history and development, it is of value to recall the origins of the great agricultural and industrial fair. These had their roots in the very beginnings of the Province of Upper Canada, now Ontario, for in 1792, under John Graves Simcoe, first Lieutenant Governor of the Province, the early settlers joined hands in forming the first agricultural society, named the Niagara Agricultural Society. As its first patron, Simcoe subscribed $40 a year while he was in the Country to be used in premiums for improvement in agriculture. It is claimed that the Canadian National Exhibition is the direct descendant of this organization.

When Simcoe founded York (now Toronto) as the capital of Upper Canada the following year, the entire property along the lake shore was reserved for garrison purposes, the property being known as the "Garrison Reserve," the southwest portion now forms the park and buildings of the Exhibition.

In 1801 the "Society for the Encouragement of the Culture of Hemp in the Home District" was formed. Agriculture, including the cultivation of hemp, was successful until the interruption of the War of 1812, and progress was again made by 1818. Two years later a cattle show was held at York under the auspices of the local agricultural society. Local societies in various parts of Upper Canada strove continually to elevate the standards of agricultural produce and livestock, and in 1830 their efforts were recognized by the Government by the passing of an act "to encourage the establishment of Agricultural Societies in the several Districts of the Province." This act made provision for payment of a yearly grant from the Government to societies. A number of district and country agricultural societies resulted, chief among which was the Home District Agricultural Society, another link in the chain of circumstances which led to the establishment of the present Exhibition.

Prizes Reach $11,000

In 1846 the Provincial Agricultural Association and Board of Agriculture for Canada West was formed at Hamilton, and in October its first fair was held at Toronto. In subsequent years it went to Hamilton, Cobourg, Kingston, Niagara, Brockville, and in 1852 again at Toronto. By 1858, when it came to Toronto for the third time, it had grown from a prize list of $1,600 in 1846 to one of $11,000. The number of entries in 1846 was 1,150 and in 1858, 5,559.

Today, located on 350 acres of landscaped park land, surrounded on three sides by the City of Toronto and on the fourth side by a mile and a half of Lake Ontario, Exhibition Park is filled with permanent buildings having a total of 2,250,000 square feet of floor space. The floor area of the Coliseum, the Horse Palace, and the Livestock Pavilion alone covers 24½ acres and seats 2,000. Toronto itself is only an overnight railway journey from the principal United States points, and every year thousands of Americans make the Canadian National Exhibition the focal point of their holiday excursions, for here await them things to interest and amuse, as well as educate and improve—and a hearty welcome from their Canadian friends.

Swimming Races And Other Sports Mark Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—For many years the Canadian National Exhibition has introduced world-famous figures in all branches of sport and many records have been broken on exhibition courses. New features are to be included this year.

The Exhibition has been noted for its annual marathon swims for men and women. Beginning in 1927 interest in both these events has been kept at high pitch.

In 1927 Ernst Vierkoetter, the German marathoner, won the 21-mile race and a prize of $30,000, in 11 hours, 45 minutes. The runner-up that year, Georges Michel of France, was the winner in 1928 when the distance had been decreased to 15 miles. Even then because of the extremely cold water, not one of the 199 starters finished.

For the next six years the men's swim was 15 miles, the winners being: 1929, E. Keating, New York; 1930, Marvin Nelson, Fort Dodge, Iowa; 1931, George Young, Toronto; 1932, George Blagden, Memphis, Tenn.; 1933 and 1934, Marvin Nelson. In 1935 the distance was again reduced, this time to five miles, only five swimmers having completed the course the previous year. The winner in 1935 was Gianni Gambi, Ravenna, Italy; in 1936, Frank Pritchard, Buffalo, N. Y.; and in 1937, Pritchard again.

In the women's event, 1927 showed that the distance of 21 miles was out of the question for Lake Ontario, as none of the contestants finished the course. In 1928, the distance was reduced to 10 miles, in 1934 to five and in 1936 to three. Exhibition authorities have decided to discontinue the swims this year.

A wide range of athletics is offered every year. Many events may be seen from a special waterfront grandstand. Exhibits of water skiing, and aquaplaning, fancy diving by amateurs and professionals, tandem canoe marathons, model yacht regattas, canoe races for nearly all ages, motorboat races including competitions for best-dressed ships, rowing regattas, sculling races, sailing races for yachts and dinghies, swimming championship races of various distances—constitute some of the attractions at the lakefront.

There are also softball tournaments, model airplane trials, track meets, tug-of-war championships, an international track meet, international softball, weight-lifting championships, harness racing, table tennis championships, and bicycle championships.

Staff 187 Feet High Shows Union Jack for Miles Around

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Conspicuous for miles around with its Union Jack, the flagpole, centrally located in the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition, erected Aug. 12, 1930, flaunts itself 187 feet in the air.

Donated to the exposition by the Timberland Lumber Company of New Westminster, B. C., the pole, which consists of one piece of Douglas fir, was transported to the exhibition grounds by way of the Pacific Ocean and Panama Canal. The pole has a diameter at top of 8½ inches and at the base of 33 inches.

The pole itself is surmounted by a huge ball of copper having a diameter of four feet. The copper ball was donated by Walter Stanley and Athel Gough of Toronto, both natives of New Westminster.

The concrete base weighs 200 tons, is 14 feet in height and covers five feet of the pole.

Canadian Fair of Wide Range

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—While the name gives little indication of its importance in the makeup of the Canadian National Exhibition, the General Exhibits Building is as worthy of study as any other section of the fair. Exhibits of domestic appliances, small industrial appliances, small industrial equipment, sporting goods, house furnishings and home builders' supplies, heating and ventilating systems, are all on display.

In one entire wing of the building is located the business show in which are displayed and demonstrated by manufacturers the latest devices and office appliances for the saving of time and labor. They include visible record systems; filing systems of all kinds; business machines such as typewriters, adding machines, duplicating machines and accounting machines, and office furniture and equipment.

An idea of the wide range on display among the general exhibits may be gleaned from the fact that there are furniture settings, stoves, copper, brass and bronzeware, plumbing fixtures, paints, tile for walls and ceiling, furnaces and refrigerators, water systems, building products of all kinds, insulating materials, plywoods, roofing and siding materials, hardwood flooring and millwork products, blowers and electric fans, rugs, gas-heating equipment, fuels, and wallpaper.

There is an exhibit of Bibles; a display of sporting goods, including bicycles, skates and hockey equipment; a display of woven names and labels; a showing of envelopes, bags and wrappers; of floor waxers and wax; of home modernization; of optical goods; of tourist facilities; of lace goods, and of commercial photography.

Thus it will be seen that the national business show in this building provides an opportunity for office managers and all interested in the latest in office appliances and equipment to bring themselves up to date on the most recent developments in office management and the latest aids to enable modern business to carry on its work in the most efficient manner.

The general exhibits themselves have been selected, apparently with a view to enabling the builder or the prospective home-owner to study the last developments in materials which go to make up a home from the foundations to the roof-tree.

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CANADA

Exhibits at Canadian Exhibition Reach Every Field of Activity

Visitors Advised to Study Plan of Grounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—When visitors to the Canadian National Exhibition from Aug. 26 to Sept. 10 arrive at Exhibition Park here, they would be well advised on entering to provide themselves with a map or plan, unless they choose to get a view of the grounds from the air. Entrance to this agricultural and industrial display, representing Canada, Great Britain, the Empire countries generally, the United States, and other parts of the world, may be gained at any one of five different points.

At the east are the Prince's Gate and the Motor Gate on Fleet Street, which runs through and along the mile and a half of lake front. At the northwest open the Dufferin Gates, the Western Motor Gate on Fleet Street, and Dominion Gate.

If the visitor has spent the night downtown and approaches the Park from the east, he may enter the Prince's Gates, so-called because they were officially opened on the occasion of the visit of the then Prince of Wales in 1927. They are flanked on either side by pillars, and they epitomize in stone the enduring qualities and the progressive intention of the exhibition.

On entry, two buildings face the Grand Boulevard on either side. On the left is the Motor Show, displaying the products of the automotive industry. Across the way is a building in which may be found displays of electrical equipment, designed for both domestic and industrial uses.

Ride of the Dragoons

If the visitor reserves an examination of the displays in the buildings until later and proceeds farther into the park along the grand boulevard, he will pass the entrance to Stanley Barracks. While not part of the exhibition proper, the Barracks are on civic property; and although the Department of National Defence at Ottawa has contemplated moving the quarters of the Permanent Force more than once in past years, the people of Toronto have not been particularly anxious to allow "B" Company of the Royal Canadian Regiment and the squadron of Royal Canadian Dragoons to leave. The Barracks consist of old stone buildings, erected more than a century ago. Visitors have been thrilled year after year by the ride of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, tunics glowing, plumes nodding and pennants fluttering. Their horsemanship and skill have commended them to a wide audience, and they are regarded as an integral part of the entertainment facilities of this city, besides providing mounted guards of honor on occasions of ceremony.

Passing the Barracks, and turning half right, the visitor enters Grey Road; and here he is confronted with a number of buildings, which, if he is a lover of the land, will provide him with entertainment every day for the two weeks and two days, exclusive of Sundays, on which the exhibition is open.

At the eastern extremity of Grey Road he will find the Sheep Pavilion, and immediately behind it the cattle, sheep and swine Judging-Ring. Immediately west of these three is the Cattle Pavilion. Then comes the Coliseum; and to the west of that the Horse Palace.

Thus grouped about the Coliseum are four livestock buildings, the five comprising the agricultural center of the Exhibition. The Coliseum, besides furnishing accommodation for the showing of animals and displays of agricultural produce, is capable of seating around its centrally located arena a total of 7,000 spectators.

Amusements

To the left of the Horse Palace, and just behind the race track, is Frolexland, successor to the old Midway, and an amusement zone replete with entertainment for the children who throng the grounds, particularly on Children's Day. Here they may enjoy the thrills of the Ferris Wheel or the Chair-o-plane, and they may ride ponies or go boating. For other adventures, they may go to the circus, visit the Chinese Village, marvel at the wonders of the Motor Drome, or observe the antics of the marionettes.

Next comes the race track, in the center of which is space for the annual grand spectacle, which this Jubilee Year is to be a pageant descriptive of the 60 years of progress achieved by the C. N. E. Annually the spectacles, as well as numerous athletic events, are witnessed by thousands from the Grandstand, which seats 24,000 persons.

The Grandstand may be said to divide the park into two parts, that to the east including automotive, electrical and agricultural buildings; and to the west, industrial, fine arts, governments and international displays. The streets have national and patriotic names. Behind the Grandstand is Strathcona Road; and connecting are Aberdeen, Lansdowne and Connaught Roads, the last three named for previous Governors-General of the Dominion, as are Byng Road and Dufferin Street.

On Lansdowne Road, behind the Grandstand, is the Food Products Building, while on Connaught Road may be found the Art Gallery; and around the corner on Aberdeen Road the exhibit of graphic arts and photography. The oval in which this building is located also provides space for the International Building, the Railways Building and the Press Bureau.

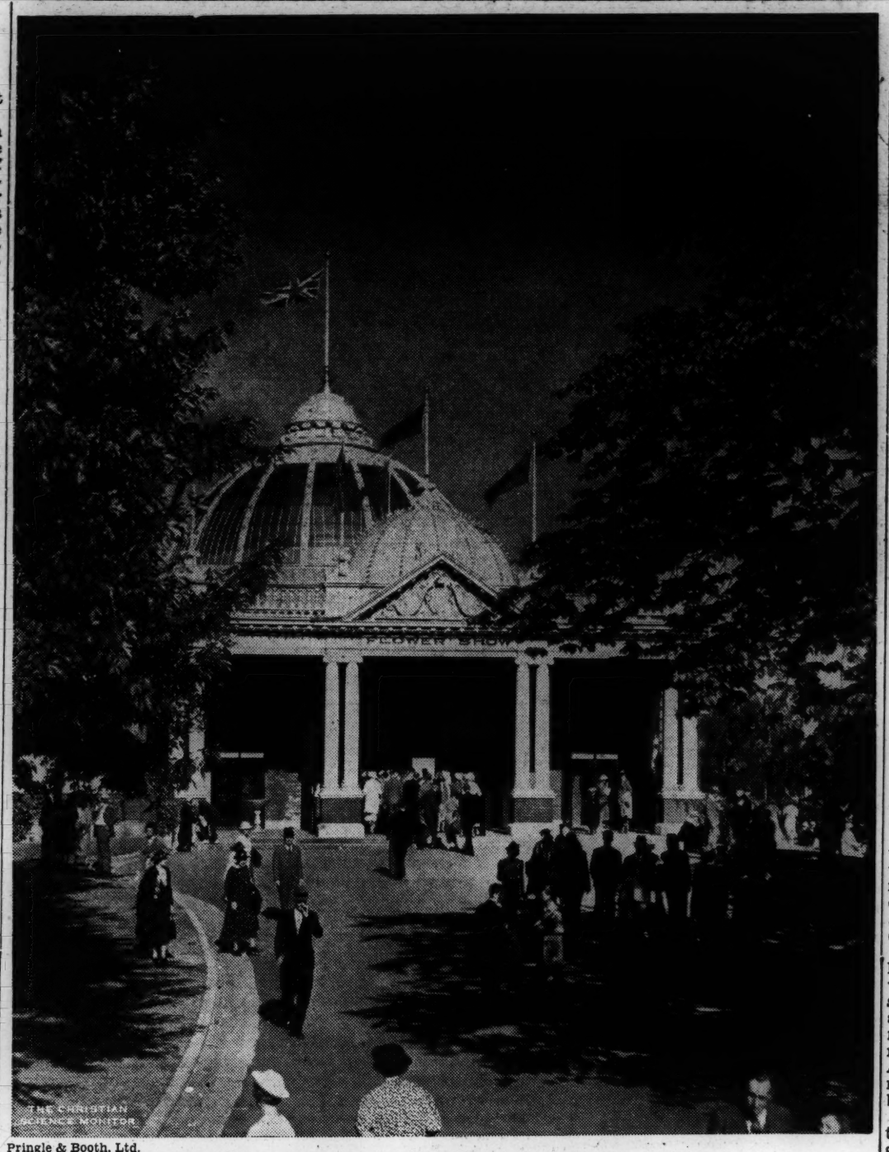
Meeting Place

In the center of the Plaza, visitors "meet at the Fountain" (the Gooderham Fountain). Facing the Plaza are the Executive offices, behind which stand the General Exhibits Building and the Manufacturers' Building. Another display of manufactured goods is also housed under the Grandstand and may be entered from Strathcona Road.

Other places to visit are the Governments, National Industries and Horticulture Buildings, while at the waterfront may be found the York Pioneer Cabin, the Fort Roulee Monument, where stood the old French fort of the eighteenth century, the Peace Monument and the Band Shell.

In addition to all the exhibits of industrial, electrical, scientific and agricultural produce, the Exhibition sets out to foster the arts and sciences. School competitions for the various grades are yearly becoming more popular. These include exhibits of the work of pupils in manual arts, sewing and writing, and provision is also made for competitions from children of rural schools.

In the music amphitheater annual scholarships in vocal and instrumental music and other prizes are competed for by increasing numbers.



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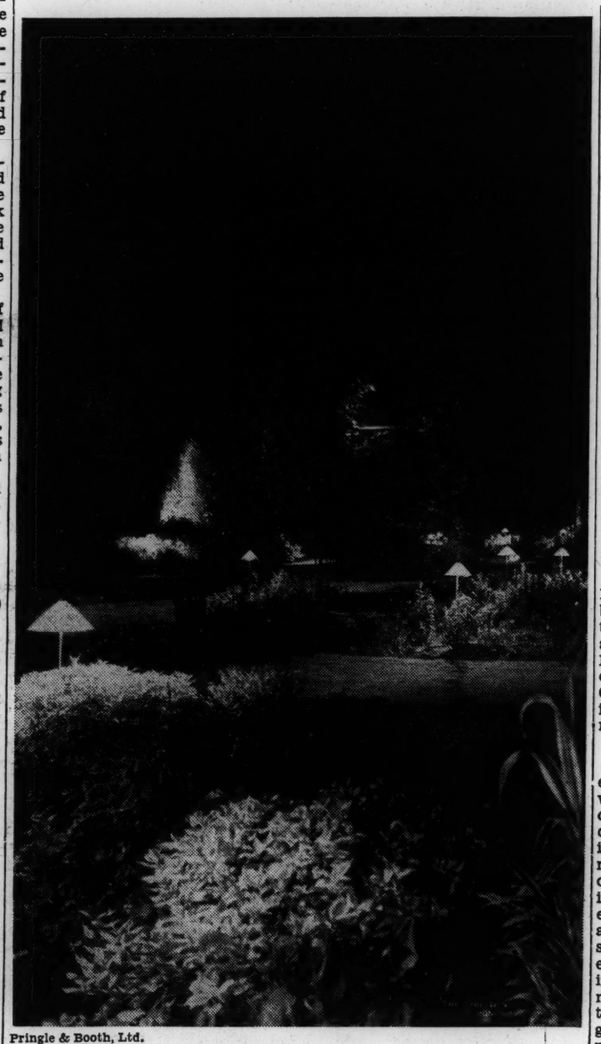
The Flower Show Building at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto



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Night View of Rose Garden at Canadian National Exhibition

Canadian Crafts Exhibition In Step With Modern Trends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Women of Canada have been ardent supporters of the Canadian National Exhibition, and year by year increased opportunities have been provided for exhibiting material in the women's handicrafts and children's sections. Annually these displays have kept pace with the expansion of the exhibition, reflecting the changing trends and improvements in the realm of women's work in the Dominion and other countries. Every year the program has been enlarged to include all the interests making an appeal to women in arts, crafts, and sciences.

One of the progressive features of this department is the competition open to all new Canadians, that is, foreign women and children. Their work ranges from embroidery and tapestry to dolls dressed in native costumes.

The work of the blind is also a feature of this section. It consists of willow-work, sewing, crocheting, knitting and bead, leather, and reed and rush work.

There can be seen a number of these progressive and courageous citizens at work producing printed material in Braille, using typewriters, playing bridge with Braille cards, demonstrating the reading of books in Braille characters, making doormats, brooms, and other articles.

In the household science section the housewife visiting the show will take a delight in exhibits of homemade bread, pastries, muffins, cookies, and cake, in canned fruits and sauces, and in pickles and candy.

Rugs and homespuns are popular features. In this display are on view rag rugs, hooked mats, bedspreads of all types, quilts, afghans, and a special display of rugs and mats made by men. One hooked rug depicts a Canadian scene. Among the infants' wear exhibits may be found everything for the baby.

The general trend in recent years to the revival of the handicrafts of grandmother's time is apparent in the displays of needlepoint. These include cushions and footstools, fender benches, wall panels, and screens. In petit point, there are maps and purses, and other small articles. The men's work includes both needlepoint and petit point. In crewel work and wool embroideries a great many persons are returning to the work of their ancestors in Jacobean fire-screens, wall panels, cushions, and drapes, William and Mary chair seats, footstools, and fender bench tops. In Queen Anne style there are cushion tops, and in Renaissance work there are library table runners.

While this material is work done at the present time, there is also on display old-time needlepoint, petit point, crewel work, and framed samplers. Quilts handed down from generation to generation in Canadian families are also featured.

Grants for Music Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — To encourage the teaching of music in the secondary schools of the Province, the department of Education is providing grants available to all collegiates, high schools, and grade A and B continuation schools for the school term starting Sept 1, it has been announced.

British Freedom Lauded as Result Of Magna Charta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Magna Charta enumerated the basic rights of the British people and set out their declaration of individuality as subjects of a common law, declared the Rev. A. J. Jackson, at the Magna Charta celebration here, commemorating the signing of the Great Charter by King John in 1215. Institutions of the British people have been assailed repeatedly by the philosophers of other nations, but their survival need never be doubted as long as they are regarded in the light of their spiritual value, he observed.

In the presence of barons and nobles on the fields of Runnymede, King John signed and affixed his seal to Magna Charta on June 15, 1215, and the event was this year commemorated by the Provincial Command of the Canadian Legion.

The seeds of freedom sown at Runnymede fell on fertile soil and brought forth an imperishable plant throughout the world, today known as British justice, said Sir William Mulock, as he stressed the principles of justice and freedom and urged Canada to stand by Magna Charta, in his address to veterans of the Canadian Legion at a dinner.

The Plain People

British justice means that wherever the British flag flies no man without just cause can be deprived of his freedom, and neither kings, dictators or the state itself can interfere with his rights; that every man shall be entitled to the fruits of his labor and that a free man is entitled to be protected in the enjoyment of his rights by just laws and courts, he went on. Sir William sounded a warning against the foreign agitator in the Dominion, pointing out that their aim, whether Communists, Nazis or Fascists, is to overthrow the rule of the law, to destroy government according to the principles of British justice, and to set up government by dictators.

The glory of Magna Charta has been due, not to the worth of the pronouncement itself, nor to the basic wisdom of its principles, concessions and achievements, but rather to the idealism which has kept it alive through the centuries, Sir William continued. The safety of the Dominion and of the Empire today lies in the enkindlement of the plain people with the eternal principles of freedom and justice that have made Magna Charta the sheet-anchor of British liberty.

Site Preserved

The defense of liberty and the British heritage calls for more than platitudes about loyalty and freedom, declared Maj. John Bassett, of Montreal. It calls above everything else for unity within the Empire. He warned that Canadian unity cannot be made a party issue in any election in this country in the near or distant future. His listeners were urged to work together with all the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations and serve notice on dictators that the British brotherhood stands united in the defense of freedom.

In connection with the week's celebrations was the presentation to Runnymede Collegiate here of four historic documents by Maj. and Mrs. J. C. Boylen, who had attended a Magna Charta commemoration at Runnymede. One is a photograph of the Runnymede meadow where the Charter was signed, still a meadow with cattle grazing on the long grass. Another shows a village street leading to Runnymede with the name Runnymede Road on a street sign.

Canada's Economists Confer Aug. 6 to 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The problem of Canadian unity and of rehabilitation of agriculture will be among the major discussions at the annual conference of the Canadian Institute on Economics and Politics which will be held at Lake Couchiching near Orillia from August 6 to August 9.

Among the leaders and speakers who will attend the Institute are: President Robert Wallace of Queen's University; R. J. Deachman, M. P. for North Huron; Prof. George W. Brown, University of Toronto; Escott Reid, Secretary, Canadian Institute of International Affairs; Angus Macdonald, Premier of Nova Scotia; Gratton O'Leary, editor, Ottawa Journal; Sir Francis Floud, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom; Tom Moore, Ottawa, and others.

Bible Reading Urged for Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—By the extension of the principles of the open Bible and the practice of its teachings in daily relationships, Canada will be united and the people of different backgrounds will find in this Book the unifying influence that will govern this land as a great land, said the Rev. J. B. M. Armour, General Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Canada and Newfoundland.

In a service here commemorating the 400th anniversary of the introduction of the "Open Bible" in England, he declared that with a people speaking over 100 languages, including Indian and Eskimo, with the culture and background of these races, and the Bible read in 110 languages in the Dominion, its influence is felt by thousands who take no part in organized religion, and its principles and practices can alone bring true unity to Canada. He strongly urged a return to the practice of daily personal Bible reading and the revival of reading the Scriptures in the family circle, which would do much to maintain and increase the influence of religion throughout the land.

The Bible, he pointed out, lives today in over 1,010 languages, and of that number the British and Foreign Bible Society, started in England 134 years ago, has issued 723.

Benches Branch Out

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa (AP)—The custodian of Riverview Park is having his pruning shears resharpened. He reported the rustic benches which dot the recreation grounds have been given new life by the wet weather and are sprouting.

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Agricultural Exhibits an Important Phase of Canada's Big Exposition

Farming Mecca: Fair Coliseum Lists Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Coliseum and associated agricultural buildings covers 24½ acres, and provides housing for show animals and displays of produce at the Canadian Exposition. The Coliseum itself has a central arena capable of seating nearly 7,000 spectators and an entire wing is used for exhibiting farm implements, equipment, and supplies of all kinds.

The Coliseum is used for a variety of agricultural competitions. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine compete in the judging arena. There are competitions of boys judging livestock, grain, fruit, and vegetables; girls judge and demonstrate homemaking club exhibits. Here is found also the pigeon, poultry, and pet stock show. A special parade of livestock champions towards the close of the exhibition is a feature.

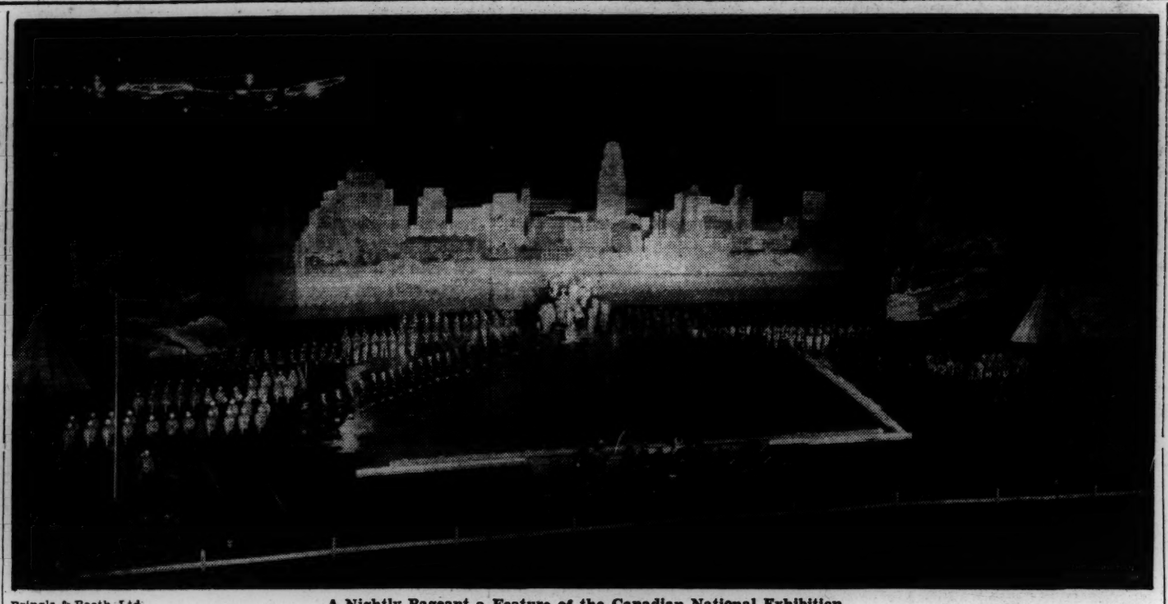
In the west annex is an educational pavilion in which may be found school competitions in graphic art, manual training, and domestic science exhibitions by boards of education from various sections of Ontario. The annex also houses commercial displays of educational accessories and model theater screening of educational films. Educational books, sound films, an exhibit of hand looms, and handicraft supplies and fine arts are on display. In the west annex also is a tropical fish display and an exhibit of art in the educational pavilion.

The Coliseum is the scene of world's championship typewriting contests, both amateur and professional.

The east annex of the building has an exhibit of farm machinery and equipment of all kinds. Here may be found bee-keepers' supplies, dairy machinery, cream separators, insecticides, and deodorants, tractors, power sprayers, garden tractors, milk coolers, milking machines, electric fences, motor trucks, commercial fertilizers, radios, spraying machines, and power motors.

This year there is to be on display examples of the 140 streamlined street cars for Toronto's publicly owned street railway. Of the latest type the cars are operated by one man and are heated and ventilated electrically. They are not fitted for trailers and are three tons lighter than those on the streets at present. They will be almost noiseless, because of the use of rubber "springs" and wheels of rubber encased in metal.

Interest will be centered in some phase of Coliseum activity nearly every day.



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A Nightly Pageant a Feature of the Canadian National Exhibition

A View of a Scene From a Previous Pageant as It Is Presented in Front of the Grandstand. The Night Skyline of the Waterfront of Toronto Is Seen in the Background

Permanent Structures Mark Canada's Exhibition Grounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Canadian National Exhibition is known as the largest permanent exhibition in the world, which means that the buildings in the grounds are permanent structures.

For example, the Administration building facing the grand plaza, housing the offices and records was built in 1905, at a cost of $32,000. Later the interior was remodeled. The Applied Arts building dates from 1908. It cost $22,000 and contains 11,520 square feet of floor area. The grandstand rose in 1906 at a cost of $240,000. Extensive repairs were carried out on the structure in 1928, costing an additional $80,000. It will seat 26,800 persons. The rear of the grandstand has been used as a second Manufacturers building for some time. Below the grandstand there is exhibit space of 37,632 square feet, of which the area occupied by booths takes up 15,500 square feet. The Manufacturers building, proper, built in 1902, at a cost of $110,000, contains 73,600 square feet of floor space, with an exhibit area of 42,772 square feet. A new floor was laid in 1927, at a cost of $40,000.

General Exhibit Building

Another building put up in 1906 is the General Exhibits building, although up until 1934 it was known as the Industrial building. Consisting of three wings, it contains 80,640 square feet, of which 47,446 square feet is space for exhibits. The Horticultural building was erected two years later, at a cost of $105,000. It has an exhibit space of 33,132 square feet. Another of the older buildings is the Music building and amphitheater, erected in 1908, at a cost of $26,000, the amphitheater alone costing $18,000. This structure contains 13,125 square feet, with an exhibit area of 7,516 square feet. The Press building dates from 1906. It cost $15,000 to build and has a floor area of 2,736 square feet. The Railway building, which houses the exhibits of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways, is comprised of three octagonal wings. Built in 1908, it cost $45,000. The Women's building, erected in the same year, at a cost of $36,000, is of two stories, with a floor space of 43,200 square feet.

The Gooderham fountain, gift of George H. Gooderham, and meeting place of thousands every year, is a reproduction of the fountain at St. Peter's, Rome. It was built in 1911, at a cost of $15,000.

The Fine Arts building dates from 1905. It cost $36,000 to erect and contains 10,496 square feet of floor space. The Governments building, another 1911 edifice, cost $175,000, and contains 52,500 square feet of floor area. In 1934 the name was changed to Dominion Governments building.

Beautiful Gate Entrances

The Dufferin gates, northwest entrance to the exhibition, were erected in 1910, at a cost of $50,000. The structure contains 22 separate entrances. During the same year the Construction building went up, at a cost of $39,000. In 1933 this building was taken over as headquarters of the works department. In 1927 the Prince's gates, officially opened by the then Prince of Wales, accompanied by H. R. H. Prince George, on the first day of that year's exhibition, were built, at a cost of $186,000, at the eastern entrance of the grounds. The works included the installation of water mains and other necessary features. In 1921 came the erection of the Pure Food, now the Food Products building, at a cost of $225,000. Built by special arrangement with the manufacturers, this unit contains 100,352 square feet of space, and an exhibit area of 45,232 square feet. The Livestock pavilion is another 1927 structure, covering approximately eight acres of land and costing $800,000. The cattle building contains 165,000 square feet and accommodates 2,000 head; the sheep building, 52,780 square feet, accommodating 1,500 head, and the swine building 39,000 square feet, accommodating 1,000 head. The judging ring, measures 90 feet by 200 feet, while the office building contains a similar area, 18,000 square feet.

Other Costly Structures

The Engineering, Electrical, and Construction building was built in 1928, at a cost of $600,000. It contains 106,480 square feet, of which 56,000 square feet is exhibit space. This building has a small auditorium in the basement, a railway siding in the building and a traveling crane of 15 tons. In 1931 the Horse Palace was erected, at a cost of $850,000. It contains 230,000 square feet and has 1,203 stalls. The two floors are connected with ramps.

The Automotive building, one of the newest in the grounds, is said to be the finest building on the continent, devoted exclusively to the products of the motor industry. It cost approximately $1,000,000, and contains more than 100,000 square feet of exhibit space.

Sir William Mulock Receives Statuette For Work for Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A silver statuette of a postman carrying a Braille book was recently presented to Sir William Mulock, jurist and Chancellor of the University of Toronto, at the twentieth annual meeting of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the inauguration in Canada of free postage for books for the blind.

On June 13, 1898, Sir William, then Postmaster-General, had this amendment made to the postal act, making Canada the first country in the world to grant such a concession, although since then the custom has become in other countries. This transmission of Braille books post-free has been largely instrumental in the setting up of the national Braille library, and during that 40 years hundreds of letters have been received from grateful readers, and a selected number of these, bound in a leather volume, were also presented to Sir William.

Sir William recalled that for four score years he had chummed with two blind boys, and had planned then to do something for the blind people of the world. He spoke of the passing of this Act as having been the happiest event of his life, as he knew himself the comfort and satisfaction that books give.

Canada Studies Wheat Export

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Canada expects a first rate wheat crop this year, somewhere between 375,000,000 and 400,000,000 bushels, but wheat farmers are worried about the complete sale at a profitable price of what promises to be the best crop in years. Self-sufficiency plans, quotas on wheat imports, and other restriction in European wheat-importing countries have dropped Canadian wheat exports from the record of 370,000,000 bushels in 1929 to the government-anticipated 200,000,000 bushel export for this year. Canada uses domestically at most 110,000,000 bushels, leaving close to a quarter of the expected wheat crop as carryover, on which farmers will have to pay average monthly elevator storage charges of one cent a bushel.

Latest attempt by the Canadian Government to arrive at a solution for the sale of wheat in view of the decreased imports of many European countries was the Royal Grain Commission inquiry by Justice W. F. A. Turgeon of Regina, who submitted his report in May and stated "that nothing is more important at present than the adoption by this country of a selling policy which will dispel ill will abroad and give the highest possible measure of satisfaction to our customers in their day-to-day dealings with us. . . . At the same time the individual producer . . . must be satisfied that the service he is getting assures him the highest return reasonably obtainable for his product."

Various plans have been put forward in recent years to aid the wheat farmer in the face of a decrease in world exports of wheat. Diversified farming in western Canada is not considered practical because the rainfall is too limited and wheat is a more drought-resistant cereal than other coarse grains. Community ranches are now being developed by the Government in certain sections of Saskatchewan with re-grassing of the land and the building of dams and water holes. Barley has been promoted as an important crop because of its value as a stock feed and its demand for malting purposes. The wheat pools and the Government are making efforts to improve the quality of the wheat, deemed important in annually narrowing world markets.

The suggestion has been made to put wheat farmers on a quota basis, compelling them to carry over a portion of their crop on their farm each year. But in important farming circles this is not considered a feasible plan because it would entail strict regimentation which does not appeal to the wheat farmer. It is considered that a variation of this plan may have to be tried due to the heavy cost of wheat storage in public and private elevators. Another factor against the quota plan is that the Canadian West is primarily a spring wheat area, and spring wheat gives irregular yields. In Saskatchewan in 1928 on 14,000,000 acres 330,000,000 bushels were produced, but last year the same acreage yielded only 37,000,000 bushels.

Manufactures Shown in the Crystal Palace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Manufacturers Building at the Canadian National Exhibition here, known as the Crystal Palace, was first used for the annual exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association in 1858. In recent years it has been found that the exhibits for this department of the Fair were too great in number to be accommodated, and it became necessary to provide for the overflow elsewhere. Accordingly, a second building was erected under the grandstand.

In the first building, exhibits of textiles, wearing apparel, house furnishings, interior decorations, and musical instruments appear. In the second, articles that contribute to domestic economy and devices for efficient housekeeping, are to be seen.

Photographic materials, to attract an ever-growing number of enthusiasts, may be found cheek by jowl with shoes and hosiery. The housewife may see the latest in refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and ironers, and may learn of developments in model kitchens. A taste for Oriental rugs may be gratified, or one for jewelry and silverware, wool and yarn products, or domestic rugs and floor coverings. Telephone communication services and telegraph services are also on display, with radio exhibits, toilet specialties and cosmetics alternate with infants' and children's wear and upholstering materials. The exhibits are designed to interest every member of the family, no matter what his hobby, vocation or cultural or educational preferences may be.

Businessmen have found that new trends in their own lines, in business methods, and in types of goods, offer opportunities for comparison and study; and foreign buyers make an annual pilgrimage to the exposition. The same is true for the retailer, the wholesaler, the jobber and the manufacturer.

Two million consumers attend the fair in its two weeks every year, and these may be considered broadly as investors for house furnishings and necessities of everyday living. Products and commodities are shown in appropriate settings, and their uses are demonstrated by attendants.

Good Neighbor Club Reports 500 Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Since the opening of the Good Neighbors' Club, on New Year's Day some 550 homeless, unemployed men, many of them elderly, have used the facilities of the club headquarters, said J. T. Aiken, Secretary, in presenting his report at the first annual meeting.

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Simpson's TORONTO

The Home Forum

Cornish Sailing Fleets of the Past

DO YOU remember the Cornish sailing fleets of long ago? The white-winged sailing fleets that used to race from the Azores, from Spain and from Newfoundland, the fleets that carried fruit and salt and fish and sometimes china clay and coal? Do you remember their towering spars that once filled every harbor, their long low racing hulls; the sight they made when, tier upon tier of cream-white canvas stretched iron hard to the breeze, blue water crushed to foam beneath the disdaining forefoot, they tore up the channel at fourteen knots, twelve days from Newfoundland or nine from the Western Isles?

Have you seen them with nought save a rag of storm canvas set racing before a south-west gale, dipping head under in the boiling sea, for the shelter of some rock-bound western harbor? The Highland Maid, Little Dorrit, Little Fred, Crystal Stream, Tullochgorum, Pedestrian, My Lady, Polly, Little Pet, and Lydia Cardell—they are nearly all gone now.

Vanished ships in vanished trades, sailing schooners as fast as any ships ever built, save perhaps the tea clippers. Ships built in Cornwall and Devon, in Fowey and Charlestown, in Falmouth and Polruan, in Padstow and Bude Haven. They knew how to build ships in those days; they built them to last, and it was no uncommon thing for a ship to outlive its owners and captains through several generations.

IN THE FORTIES, fifties, and sixties of the last century, in the days before refrigeration and economically fast steamships, schooners and brigs, little ships of scarcely 100 tons burden, which had to race with their fast-ripening cargoes all the way home from the Azores, or Spain or the West Indies. Throughout the whole of its existence, this trade was almost entirely in the hands of the west country ships, most of them hailing from Cornwall. At the peak of its prosperity, no less than three hundred vessels ran in the business, ships which gave employment to thousands of west-country seamen.

A contemporary has given a valuable picture of the industry. There were, he says, some 250,000,000 oranges imported annually by Great Britain alone. It was no uncommon sight to see ten or twelve sailing vessels discharging at once near London Bridge.

The oranges were gathered when just about to ripen and most carefully packed; they must not come in contact with each other or rotting would take place, so each orange was separately wrapped by hand. Stowing the ships was a fine art, as just the right balance of draught fore and aft had to be attained for the vessel to sail at its best. Everything depended upon speed. The schooners were built to sail through anything and could carry a tremendous press of canvas.

THE AVERAGE FRUITERER was about seventy to eighty feet long, narrow of beam and built to sail. She would be copper-sheathed to prevent marine growth on the hull, rigged with raking masts of great height, long tapering bowsprit and jibboom and long square yards. In fair weather, stunsles were set and canvas was always carried until the last possible moment.

Needless to say, the sailing records put up were remarkable. It was no uncommon thing for a west-country fruiterer to make the round voyage to Spain well within three weeks. There are many stories of schooners taking four and five days to sail from the Straits of Gibraltar.

The fruit trade lasted many years and died hard, but steam competition proved too much for it and before 1890 the last of the fruiterers had gone. Scarcely one of them is afloat today and those which remain only manage to pick a living carrying china clay or stone.

BUT THE YEARS that saw the decline of the west-country fruiterers saw also the rise of a new trade, the hard trade of salt-fish carrying between Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. The Latin countries have always been great buyers of salted cod, cod caught on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland; and in the latter half of the last century a type of vessel was developed, similar to the fruit schooners in many respects, especially for this cargo. The ships had to be small yet fast and able to sail through any weather; they had to be handled with a small crew and yet had consistently to cross the Atlantic, winter and summer, year in and year out, with as great a regularity as any sailing ships ever designed.

It was only natural that this trade should fall largely into the hands of the Cornishmen already experienced in the building and sailing of just this type of vessel. The ports of Falmouth, Padstow, Charlestown and above all, Fowey, became the centers of this great trade. Fleets of sweet-lined, heavily-rigged clipper schooners and barquentines grew up. Passage records which will forever stand unsurpassed were established. Ships such as the wonderful Isabella, the Little Secret, Little Minne, Little Beauty, Cedric, the Macbain, My Beauty, Spinnaway, and the famous Ocean Swell made names for themselves which will remain as long as man sails upon the sea.

ALL ENGLAND BECAME interested in the trade. Vast fleets came into being; the names of Stephens, Westcott, Shilston, Ashburner, and Fisher, to mention but a few, became famous among the seafaring communities of the world. Every harbor on the west and south coasts of England was chockablock with fish traders. At one time there must have been a total of over five thousand fine sailing ships engaged in the business. One small west-country port alone owned three hundred topsail schooners, every one of them a Newfoundland trader.

The stockfish business was at its greatest in the nineties of the last century. The first decade of the present showed the first small signs of its decline and the armistice saw its fall Before 1925, the business was almost entirely given over to steamers, and today the only sailing vessels employed in it are owned in Newfoundland ports. The west-country schooners had to seek other trades for a living.

Most of them became coasters and, even today, some forty old Newfoundland traders still manage to make a living, most of them being owned in Devon and Cornwall. Every year their number decreases; no new ships have been built for many years. Soon the last of them will be gone, and then the towering yellow spars will be seen no more above the little white-walled Cornish towns.

BASIL GREENHILL

Summer Solstice

THE sun hangs at meridian in a cloudless lake of sky
And there is shimmering stillness everywhere:
The hushed secrecy of leaves beneath this summer noon,
The shining silence of white steeples in blue air.

Nothing moves except a monster butterfly that floats
Above the clumps of white and purple phlox,
And one small humming-bird that darts and whirrs
His wings among the tall pagodas of red hollyhocks.

The black cat drowses in green aromatic gloom of sage;
Here is the poised stillness of all natural things:
A spider waits in geometric iridescence of his web,
While no leaf stirs and no bird even briefly sings.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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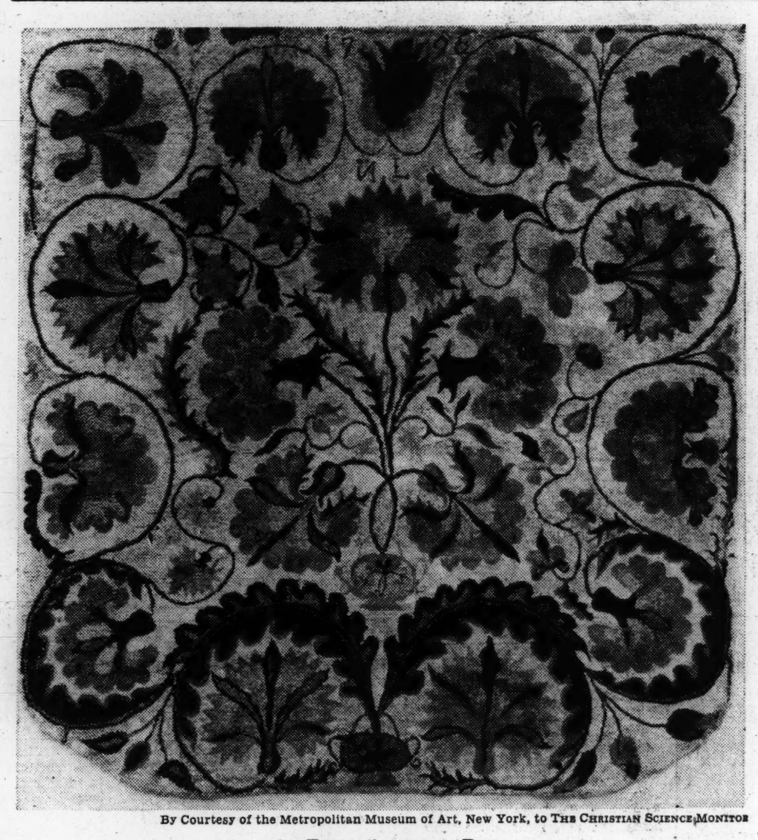
Young Corn Is Growing

YOUNG corn is growing in well-measured rows,
Just right for plowing. Sorrel horses step
Briskly between the furrows, back and forth
Across the level field. A boundary fence
Squares the acres on three sides; a wood
Grows evenly to form the farthest edge.
The plowman stops to rest beneath the shade
Of willow thicket, listening to the call
Of bobolink. The horses ease their weight
From one hoof to the other. Morning sun
Slants fieldward, warming every blade and clod
Of earth new-turned. A single dragon fly
Darts through the solitude of bright June morn,
The gray-green stillness of the growing corn.

B. B. COOPER



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EARLY AMERICAN RUG

THIS American wool pile rug is believed to have been made in the Connecticut Valley. It is similar to a group of textiles woven there, which are notable for fine design and color. Such rugs were used not on the floor, but as coverings for beds or tables.

This rug was made by the hooked method "with a loosely woven woolen ground as a base, through which wools in varying shades of yellow, brown, and green were pulled until a solid pile body had been created." The design showed at its best after shearing. Flowery and fanciful, it calls to mind painted cloths which had been brought to America from East India.

The rug is dated 1796, and gives evidence of the peculiar American gift in designing and executing textiles at this period. More imagination was lavished on these useful, household arts than on the more formal arts of painting and sculpture. While the pictorial and plastic arts were concerned with official or political or mercantile life, handicraft centered around the home.

Kitchen-Dance Orchestra

ALMOST any town or hamlet in Maine can whip an amateur musical entertainment into shape in an incredibly short time. . . .

In Dexter I ran into the remnants of an old-time Maine dance orchestra in David Cram, fiddler, eighty-one years old, and Virgil Crockett, piano player. For more than a half a century these two genial old fellows played at kitchen dances, and other dances too, for miles around. They are known to hundreds of folks in middle life who in the old days loved to cyclone their partners in the rollicking Lady of the Lake, bow, scrape and cavort in the contra dances and shake a wicked foot in the quadrilles, all to the rousing racket of "Turkey-in-the-Straw," or to the wheedling strains of the "Fisher's Hornpipe."

And don't think for one moment, just because these two gay old musicians of bygone kitchen-dance days have passed by the eighty-mile post, that they have put their instruments away with the moth balls. . . .

Not a bit of it. They get together every Sunday and go over the old tunes. Cram with his fiddle and Crockett with his piano. All around the neighborhood feet go tapping and hips go swaying as Cram saws his fiddle, and Crockett flips over the scales of his piano in an old-time rendition of "Turkey-in-the-Straw."

For more than fifty years David Cram conducted what was known for miles around as "Cram's Orchestra," and during the whole of that half century Virgil Crockett was the piano player for the organization.—From "Assignment Down East," by HENRY BUXTON. (Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Daye Press.)

Rendezvous In Copenhagen

THE popular name for the main thoroughfare of Copenhagen is "Strøget"—an untranslatable word which means roughly a meeting-place or rendezvous, a street where one walks both to see and to be seen. In other words, a "strolling street." In this long narrow winding street meet old and new Copenhagen. Here are many of the largest shops, some built in modern style, others dating from the eighteenth century with heavy masonry and overhanging eaves.

From the older buildings hang trade signs, relics of the days when the guilds, which now are mostly merged in the trade unions, flourished. Nevertheless, the ancient signs still swing above the shop doors, as they did in the fourteenth century. Here is the riding boot of the cobbler, the high hat of the hatter, the "Kringler" (a twisted or plaited cake in a figure-of-eight) of the baker, the many-colored barber's pole. Tucked away between two large neighboring windows is a wonderful candy store where one can buy "all-day-suckers," so large that they must weigh at least half a pound. Each bears an inscription, suitable for some special occasion.

At Amagertorv, one sees the cobalt blue glazed tile portals of the exhibition rooms of the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain, windows filled with the misty greens and blues of the beautiful models.

Across the square is one of the prettiest sights on Strøget—the Storks' Fountain, consisting of three large storks standing on the edge of a large bowl of water—and beyond is a glimpse of Højbroplads, the flower market. The scene is bright and busy; and the "Amager" women, in their bonnets and green skirts, deck their booths with masses of blossom.

Strøget continues up Østergade (East Street), where are some of the older portions of the city, and a great shopping center, many of the small side streets bearing such names as Silk Street, Leather Street, and so on. The busiest hours are between two and four in the afternoon, after which the throng becomes less as the shoppers make their way to various restaurants.

E. A. K.

The Gate Swung Back

IT WAS some time in October when we missed Joe from his post on the "common gate"—the white-painted gate across the roadway which prevents the animals, grazing on the common land on either side of the main road, from straying. All summer he had been there to swing back the gate as car or cycle or cart turned into our lane, raising his hand in greeting to friends and strangers alike, ready with comment on the weather or crops according to the occupation of the passer-by. He was a part of the landscape, his weatherbeaten suit of once-gray flannel and his old felt hat fitting pleasantly into the color scheme of green hedges and gray roadway. Sometimes he got pennies from the more luxurious cars, sometimes a sweet from the bag of goodies a cyclist held open for his inspection and choice, sometimes a nod or a friendly word. To all these, Joe grunted his thanks and swung the gate shut after the donors with a practiced push and a sway which never varied.

The cattle and ponies, grazing within a few yards of the gate, never found him off his guard. "GER back!" he would admonish a pushful calf, anxious to explore the great world; "GERRR back!"

The ponies would come up to share his lunch, nosing the little canvas satchel hung on the gatepost with quivering velvet muzzles. "Ah, would you?" Joe would say, pushing them back not ungently. "Too 'quisitive, you be!" But he always kept the last bite of his thick sandwiches for them.

Then, one October day, the gate swung back and hooked onto its post. We missed Joe from the landscape; it seemed empty without his slouching figure, empty without the cattle and horses grazing beside the road. They were gone with Joe, or he with them; for, without them, there was no need for the common gate and presently it was taken away so that the lane stretched free and open to all who passed. Winter came and went, the swallows returned to swoop and dive through the air, the cuckoo called from every copse, the may trees filled the air with fragrance—and the common gate was put back in its accustomed place, a fresh coat of white paint rivaling the stitchwort on the grass verge.

Once more the familiar figure in the faded gray suit and old felt hat slouched against the gatepost, the little canvas satchel hung in the shade, the inquisitive calves grew tamer and bolder as the days went on; the landscape was complete again. Summer had come.

J. M. E. C.

גאָט האָט בעשאפען דעם מענש געזונט און שטאַרק

אז איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סייענס

וואו זי זאָגט, „מיר מוזען זוכען די גאַנצע קלייד פון דעם גאַנצען קריסטוס, אלס אונזער ערשטען בעווייז פון קריסטענטום, וויל נאָר קריסטוס, די וואהרהייט אליין, קען אונז שאפען מיט אסאָלומער אויפשייב. ליכקייט." אלזאָ, אויב מיר וואָלטען וועלען גענייטען די „אסאָלומער אויפשייניליכקייט" און דעם זיכערען בעוויז פון גאָטס ליבליכער אכטונג, מוזען מיר זיך פריהער אויסלערנען וואָ אזוי צו דענקען די יענציג גערואקטן פון גייסטיגער פאָלקאָמענהיים און פאָל־שטענדיגקיים. דאָס קען נאָר הויכגעפיהרט ווערען דורך אן ערנסטען און ארענטליכען שטרעבונג אויסצופיי־נען דעם גאנצען אמת וועגען גאָט און מענשען.

דער אמת וועגען גאָט איז, אז ער איז אין גאנצען גוט, אל־בעגרענעוועטיג סייענס ליטעראטור, וואס ווערט ארויסגע־וועלט וואָס ער האָט בעשאפען, און דערפילט אינהרע נויטיגן מוט א שאנדהאפטיגער, צערטליכער אויס־מערקזאמקיים. דער אמת וועגען אונז אליין און אונ־זערע געליבטע איז, אז מיר, זייער קינדער, זיינען אונטער דער הערשאפט פון זיין ליבליכען וויללען: אז „מיר לעבען, שוועבען, און עקזיסטירען" אין איהם, און אז מיר קענען דיזע וואהרהייט אויסדריקען אין אלערליי נוצבאַרע, און גליקליכע אויסדריקע פון זיין אייגענשאפט. דיזער אמת פערניכטעט דעם גלויבען פון פיל גאַדאַנקען, וועלכע שטרעבען אויסצופיהרען זיי־ערע אייגענע אייגענטיגע, פערזענליכע צוועקן, און וועלכע שטיהען אינטער אינגעגריפן צו עדערען זייערע געפיהלען אויף דער קלענסטער אויפרעגונג.

פיזישע און גייסטיגע האַרמאָניע קען וועדען אויס־גערוקט דאָ. אויף דיזער וועלט, און אין אונזער אינצוגער ציוק. עס איז א בשפּוסמטער בעוויז, אז קריסטשען סייענס בריינגט צוריק האַרמאָניע און גליק, זינט דער קערפער איז דער אבזיקטיוועריצושאַנד פון דעם אזוי־גערופענעם שטערבליכען גדאנק, דריקט ער אוים וואָס דער מענשליכער גדאנק שילדערט אויף איהם. אזוי ביז ווי דאָס בעוואוסטזיין פון „דעם מע־שען וועט נעגנוג גייסטיג, וועדען זיי יעצטיגען בעריף פון זיין קלאָפער זיך עדערען און אינאַנגען אויסדריסקן א גייסטיגערען, מעכטיגם־צושטאנד. פילע מענשען זיינען אויסגעהויבן געוואָרען אין קריסטשען סויענס, נאָר דורך דעם געליבטען גענמוטה אליין, פון א זעלבע טעות־דיגע גלויבען ווי פערפולטע בויעער, פערדראָסענע לונגען, אדער שוועדע בראנד־וואונדען. אין יעדען פאל, האָט מען בעוויזט דעם זעלבען נע־ליבען פריינדש, וואָס קען אין אלע פעלצער און צו אלע ציישען דורכגעפיהרט וועדען.

דער וואס וואָלט וועלען בעקומען אינפערמאציאָן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראטור, וואס ווערט ארויסגע־נעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען אן מא־כען זיין פערלאנג בעפאָרט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאבלישונג כאמפייני, באסטאן, מאסטאשוזעטס, י.ס.א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

God Made Man Whole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LITTLE girl, who had gone to a dentist's office to have some work done, which her father felt was necessary, was sent home with the report that she would never have any cuspids. X-rays showed conclusively, from a medical standpoint, that there was no evidence of these teeth following the first teeth.

The little girl was a pupil in a Christian Science Sunday School, and was determined to use everything she knew about Truth. Quietly she went to her room, saying nothing to anyone about the dentist's report, not even to her mother. With consecration she turned to her Bible and to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. "God made man whole, and this can be expressed," she declared firmly.

Months went on, and the child, still telling no one of the problem, clung to that assurance and to the statement in Genesis (1:31), "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Then one morning she discovered that both cuspids were coming in, though medical opinion had declared their appearing to be impossible.

When the child later told of the demonstration, she unhesitatingly attributed the accomplishment of it to her conviction that God had made man whole.

As the spiritual likeness of God, man is eternally whole and complete. Whatever seems to be otherwise is the evidence of false, material sense, which is not to be trusted, because it is a liar.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, declares that "man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique" (*ibid.*, p. 475). In the same illuminating writing, she affirms man to be "that which possesses no life, intelligence, nor creative power of his own, but reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker." Spiritually reflecting "all that belongs to his Maker" leaves man with nothing fragmentary or incomplete in his nature or existence. A human being who may express robust physical health and yet be experiencing poverty is not manifesting wholeness. God's reflection is sound in all respects, lacking nothing.

God's man has no physical, mortal body. God's man is a divine idea. The so-called physical body is the objective state of material consciousness, which claims all manner of incompleteness. Mortal mind asserts that our intelligence and strength are inadequate for the tasks to be performed; that our supply will not meet the demands upon it; that although we are able to work, we have no work to do. All these are arguments of the one evil, designed to suggest that man lacks some good thing.

In order to manifest wholeness in our present experience, we should follow Mrs. Eddy's counsel on page 142 of Science and Health, where she says, "We must seek the undivided garment, the whole Christ, as our first proof of Christianity, for Christ, Truth, alone can furnish us with absolute evidence." In other words, if we wish to experience the "absolute evidence" and certain proof of God's loving care, we must school ourselves to think in terms of spiritual wholeness and completeness. This can be done only by honestly seeking the whole truth about God and man.

The truth about God is that He is wholly good, omnipresent and supremely powerful, governing His creation and supplying its needs with constant, tender watchfulness. The truth about ourselves and our fellow man is that we, as His children, are subject to His loving will; that "we live, and move, and have our being" in Him, and can manifest this in all manner of useful, happy expressions of His nature. This sets at naught the belief of many minds, striving for selfish ends, and liable to a change of affections upon small provocation.

Physical and mental harmony can be expressed here and now. That Christian Science restores harmony, has been conclusively demonstrated. Since the body is the objective state of so-called mortal mind, it manifests what human thought delineates upon it. As one's consciousness becomes sufficiently spiritualized to recognize clearly the wholeness of one's spiritual existence, his present sense of body expresses that more spiritual state of thought. Many have been healed in Christian Science, by divine Mind alone, of such erroneous beliefs as carious bones, decayed lungs, or severe burns. In each case the demonstrable divine Principle was the same.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Mexican Gardener

SUCH a lot of lovely things about the garden-keeping things,
The little sleeping, creeping things, Pedro knows!
In a leaf, adventure hides; in a blossom, love abides;
On a bird wing, freedom rides where Pedro goes!
Pedro looks and looks and looks—says the dappled lanes and brooks
Are the class rooms and the books that he knows;
But with eyes so warm and kind, little wonder he can find
Song or story close behind whatever grows—
And such a lot of lovely things, little world-forgotten things,
Clinging, singing, winging things, Pedro knows!

KATHRINE HYMAS WILLIAMS

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AND
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With
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Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1938

Public Works Inquiry By Legislature Sought

In Boston Today

Committee Hears Sirois Petition

Declaring that the Department of Public Works had virtually become a dumping ground for the friends of Democrats in power on Beacon Hill, Representative Edward R. Sirois of Lawrence today appeared before the Joint Rules Committee of the House and Senate in support of an order calling for a thorough overhauling of the department by a special legislative commission.

Facing the Committee with the charge that the Department of Public Works absorbs one fifth of the State Budget, Representative Sirois attacked particularly the employment policies of the Department through which, he said, Democrats who did not need jobs were rapidly absorbing the jobs of Republicans who needed the work.

His remarks were challenged by State Auditor Charles H. Buckley who minced no words over the spoils system and the efforts of both Democrats and Republicans to use non-civil service jobs for their own ends. Yet, the trouble with the Department of Public Works, he said, is not with the Democrats, but with the Republicans that have been left on the job. He claimed that the majority of workers in the Department were still Republicans.

Representative Sirois challenged the Committee to check the pay roll records of the Department up to April 1, 1938, as against June 15, to support his charge of political patronage. He also charged that by discharging employees, on the argu-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Petition to Drop Branch Line Fails

For the second time in one month, New England railroads were rebuffed in their efforts to abandon so-called unpaying lines today as the Interstate Commerce Commission refused a permit to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for the abandonment of 32 miles of branch road between Litchfield and Hawley, Connecticut.

Only two weeks ago, the Central Vermont Railroad made a similar appeal to the Massachusetts Department of Public Works for the elimination of a single passenger and freight station in the town of Leverett, Mass., only to have the Department pronounce the proposal "unjustified" on the grounds of necessary public service. The I. C. C. ruling also stood on the argument of "public need for transportation facilities" along the Connecticut route.

Ford Sworn In As Federal Judge

Former U. S. District Attorney Francis J. W. Ford was sworn in as a Justice of the Massachusetts Federal District Court by Hugh D. McLellan in a courtroom at the Federal Building in Boston today.

Friends and relatives crowded the courtroom as President Roosevelt's former classmate took the oath of office. Judge Ford was attired in the robes presented him by his associates in the District Attorney's office which he resigned to accept the $10,000 post.

Judge Ford's appointment fills the vacancy in the Massachusetts district created by Act of Congress early this year. John A. Canavan, Senior Assistant District Attorney and one of those mentioned as successor to Mr. Ford, will be Acting District Attorney until President Roosevelt sends his choice to the Senate.

Edmund J. Brandon, Boston attorney and friend of President Roosevelt; William T. McCarthy, Assistant U. S. District Attorney; Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., local lawyer, and Mr. Canavan are named as possible candidates for the $7,500-a-year position formerly held by Judge Ford.

Judge Ford's first official act will be to close the Grand Jury when it reports in District Court tomorrow.

Franconia Brings 353 Passengers

Dressed in a flowing Hindu garment rich with green flowered designs and wearing sandals, Mrs. L. A. Pandya arrived in Boston today aboard the Cunard-White Star's white cruise ship Franconia to visit her brother, Kandi Shah, a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Franconia brought 353 passengers from Liverpool, Dublin, and Galway—124 of whom debarked here.

Mrs. Pandya is a recent graduate of the University of London, where she majored in chemistry.

Also aboard the Franconia were Mr. and Mrs. James F. Turner of County Clare, Ireland, and J. H. Beauchamp, who has spent 50 years working on English railroads.

Wedded Teachers To Have Hearing

Threatened with the loss of their jobs by a new anti-marriage rule, 14 married Somerville school teachers will be given a private hearing tonight by the School Board. The teachers petitioned for the hearing when they were notified, last week, that the Board had adopted a rule making it a violation of the school regulations to employ a married woman whose husband is gainfully employed.

The Board had decided to take a vote on the question of the 14 teachers on Sept. 28, which is 30 days—not counting vacation—after their original vote on the new ruling.

Superintendent Everett W. Ireland said today that this evening's meeting will be private to avoid embarrassment for the school teachers. Otherwise, it will be similar to hearings held recently in Somerville City Hall.

The teachers will be represented by Attorney Reuben L. Lurie, who contends that the board has no right to dismiss these women due to the fact that they are under Civil Service and that marriage is not a violation of the Civil Service laws.

Breen Case Goes Before Grand Jury

The Suffolk County Grand Jury today called its first witnesses on the so-called "Beano" Breen murder case. First to take the stand was Capt. Thomas Connolly of the Warren Avenue police station who has been investigating evidence concerning the shooting of David J. Breen last December in the Metropolitan Hotel on Tremont Street.

The facts leading up to the Grand Jury investigation focus around the testimony of 33 witnesses, some of whom have stated that a man in dark glasses entered the Metropolitan Hotel on Dec. 17 last, and fired the fatal shot at Breen, linked by police with gambling and number pool rackets. James Welansky, owner of the Metropolitan Hotel, is now in jail awaiting the investigation of the Grand Jury.

In May, Judge Charles L. Carr of the Municipal Court, made his findings on the inquest, declaring that the man in dark glasses was "a theatrical apparition."

The functions of the Grand Jury call for an investigation of the evidence, following which it will report to the Suffolk Superior Court either for an indictment or "no bill," meaning insufficient evidence.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain this afternoon and tonight, ending Tuesday morning, followed by clearing weather and rising temperature; moderate northwest to northerly winds.

Central New England on Wednesday: Fair weather with rising temperature.

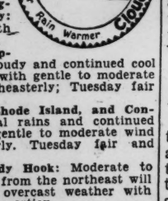
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Cloudy and continued cool today and tonight with gentle to moderate winds mostly northeasterly; Tuesday fair and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Occasional rains and continued cold tonight with gentle to moderate wind mostly northeasterly. Tuesday fair and warmer.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh winds mostly from the northeast will prevail today and overcast weather with rain over the south portion.

Weather Outlook for the Period June 27 to July 2, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers at the beginning of the week, probably continuing along the Middle Atlantic Coast to the middle of the week, showers again near the end of the week. Moderate temperature first part of the week, followed by warmer.



Official Temperatures

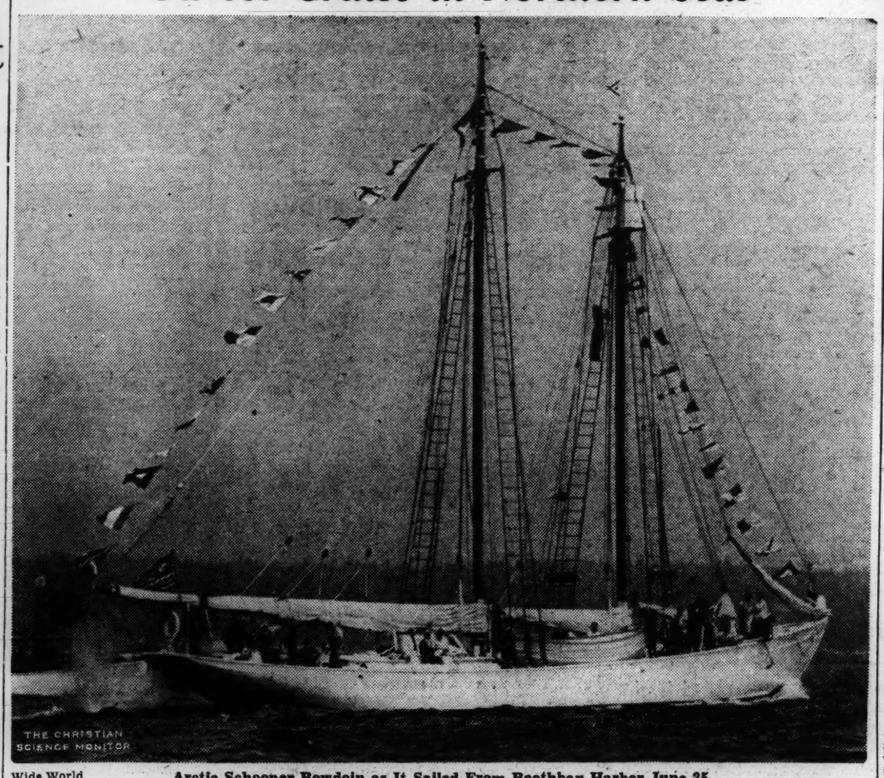
	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	59	Minneapolis	60	76
Bermuda	80	88	New Orleans	76	94
Chicago	62	64	New York	62	82
Denver	58	74	Norfolk	78	90
Helena	52	78	Philadelphia	64	88
Kansas City	58	68	St. Louis	62	72
Los Angeles	58	80	San Francisco	52	60
Miami	78	84	Washington	74	92

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T., June 27.
B—Maximum, June 26.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:30 p. m.: height, 11.8 feet.
Tuesday, 12:16 a. m.: height, 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

Off for Cruise in Northern Seas



Wide World

Arctic Schooner Bowdoin as It Sailed From Boothbay Harbor June 25

In Command of Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan, the Craft Is Bound for a Summer of Exploration and Scientific Research Which May Extend Far Within the Arctic Circle. The Schooner Has a Crew of 12, for the Most Part New England College or Preparatory School Students

N. E. Coast Guard PWA Allotments Total $10,000,000

New England states shared liberally in the allotment of $10,000,000 made today by the Roosevelt Public Works Administration for coast guard station improvements, it was reported at the State House. Massachusetts, with 18 projects, led the other New England states in the allotments approved by the Administration.

The projects, which include replacement, remodeling and enlargement of station facilities were announced as follows:

Massachusetts—Merrimack River station, Newburyport, $10,000; City Point station, South Boston, $147,000; Wood End station, Provincetown, $143,400; Point Allerton station, $58,500; Scituate station, $53,600; Guttyhunk station, $55,400; Gurnet station, $4,975; Race Point station, $4,900; Highlands station, $4,900; Coskata station, $6,400; Cahoones Hollow station, $4,900; Salem, $35,000; Gloucester station, $32,100; Nahant station, $92,000; Nauset station, $8,500; Chatham station, $14,000; Monomoy Point station, $8,500; Maddaket station, $11,000.

New Hampshire—Hampton Beach station, Hampton, $147,750; Isles of Shoals station, $3,600.

Connecticut — Academy, $30,000; Fort Trumbull training station, $75,000.

Maine—Great Wass Island station, West Jonesport, $140,550; Portsmouth Harbor stations, Kittery Point, $138,500; Quoddy Head station, $45,000; Burn Island station, $89,800; Damiscove island, $14,900; Kennebec River station, $7,500; Fletchers Neck station, $62,000.

Politics Viewed In Murray Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 27

Political implications are seen here in the announcement that Prof. John J. Murray of Milton, Mass., is severing his connections with government agencies to resume private law practice in Boston and Washington. Mr. Murray has been mentioned as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts.

He was formerly chairman of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, Chairman of the State Board of Tax Appeals, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and Associate Commissioner of the Massachusetts Commission of Labor and Industries. He was for some years Professor at Boston University College of Business Administration.

Mr. Murray has recently been temporary Special Counsel to the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission and temporary Senior Attorney in the Bureau of Law of the Federal Power Commission.

Textile Federation For 30-Hour Week; Elects Officers

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 27 (AP)—The annual convention of the American Federation of Textile Operatives today passed a resolution favoring a national 30-hour week for the textile industry.

Concluding a three-day session, the convention also advocated reduction in the eligibility age for old-age assistance from 65 to 55, reduction of the waiting period for unemployment compensation from three weeks to one, and restoration of wages to the scale prior to the February cut with the improvement in business.

James Tansey of Fall River was re-elected President for the twenty-third consecutive term. Other officers: Joseph Ainsworth, Fall River, First Vice-President; William B. Lerner, Fall River, Second Vice-President, and Edward Ridings, Taftville, Conn., Third Vice-President.

N. H. Relief Burden Less

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 27—Direct relief expenditures in New Hampshire for the month of May were $27,000 less than April, and the case load was decreased by more than 600, according to Harry O. Page, State Director of Relief.

Rise in Imports Noted at Port In Tune With Stocks

Port of Boston Business

Boston's commerce took an upward spurt last week in tune with the stock market rise and a brighter outlook which has been reported in many quarters, it was declared today by Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. Imports for consumption were $500,000 higher than the previous week when the figure was $1,582,203. Duties collected were nearly $75,000 above the $275,114 that clicked into the cash registers of Uncle Sam last week.

Wool imports jumped from 62,844 pounds to 544,966 pounds with large receipts of New Zealand and Australian wools.

Exports, too, soared in total value last week when $683,208 left the Port of Boston for other countries. This is the largest weekly total for several months, according to Mr. McGrath.

Despite a pronounced gain in commerce over the previous week, totals remained well below the peaks that were established a year ago at this time.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending June 25, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2,196,071	$3,963,574
Imports for warehouse	406,514	792,628
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	424,631	483,896
Duties collected	349,441	564,534
Wool imports (lbs.)	544,966	1,553,859
	Fiscal Year July 1 to June 25	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	20,950,958	159,274,301
Duties collected	$19,775,597	$45,558,244

Maple Sugar Trade Menaced, Study Says

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 27 (AP)—Vermont's sugar maple trees needed better treatment if the industry "is to hold its place permanently," Brandon Wright, State Co-ordinator of the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, said today.

Basing his remarks on observations of technicians on the 71,000-acre erosion control demonstration project in the Winooski River Valley and data from other sections of the State, Mr. Wright declared farmers allowed their cattle to pasture in the sugar maple stands, killing the young trees.

"Cows and trees don't mix," he said. "There are innumerable fine old stands of sugar maple in the State grazed so clean they look like parks. They won't keep on producing sap for the sirup kettle many more years unless cows are kept out of them and returned to the pasture where they belong."

Pawtucket Rift In G.O.P. Adds To State Tilt

Wards Fight Wards Under Wright Chairmanship, Menacing Fall Vote

Dooley Stand

Providence Party Club Backs Judge Who Also Is Head of Narragansett Track

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 27—With the November election less than six months off, the Republican Party in Pawtucket is split wider apart than in many years, and there is no indication that Party harmony will be restored in the immediate future.

And since F. Kenneth Wright took over the Republican City Chairmanship in February of the last year, Party differences have increased considerably rather than lessened.

The Chairman said the participating clubs would be the First, Fourth, and Sixth Ward Republican Clubs (the Second, Third, and Fifth Ward Republican Clubs were not mentioned), the East Side Progressive Republican Club, the Four Corners Republican Club, the Young Republican Club, the Franco-Republican Club of Woodlawn, and auxiliaries of the clubs.

Mr. Wright, who will be the Chairman of the rally, which will be addressed by prominent State speakers, made the rally announcement shortly after another announcement that the Second, Third, and Fifth Ward Republican Clubs were planning a joint meeting.

Thus the two divisions in the Party apparently plan to consolidate themselves against each other.

Two Defeats

Mr. Wright has suffered two distinct defeats as Party Chairman. Opposition Party clubs were organized with his support in the Second and Fifth Wards, and both were banned as illegal when members of these two ward committees complained to John P. Hartigan, Attorney General, that the two Wright-supported clubs were using the Party name without the required permission of the ward committees.

It is known that Democratic leaders naturally are jubilant over Republican discord and count on this as an important factor in their campaign to be re-elected.

Party strife has also had its effects on the Republican rank and file who realize complete harmony is needed if the G. O. P. is to put forth a really worth while campaign.

Dooley Stand

The split in the ranks of the Rhode Island Party opened wide as Judge James E. Dooley found backing in his attempt to hold the Presidency of the Narragansett Racing Association at the same time he is a member of the State Central Committee.

Referring to demands from some quarters that Judge Dooley should resign from the Republican State Central Committee and its Executive Committee because of his connection with the Narragansett Racing Association, which elected him President Monday, the club statement said:

"Judge Dooley has served his party in an upright and honest manner and those who seek to have him removed because he has the honor and distinction of holding the office of President of the Narragansett Racing Association are going out of their way to interfere with the private initiative of the American citizen."

Jobs: What Chance Have I? The College Graduate Asks

Jobs Not Plentiful, R. I. Colleges Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I., June 27

On the basis of statistics released by the Placement Bureaus of Brown University and Providence College, graduates of Rhode Island's colleges are finding jobs something short of plentiful this year, but nearly 50 per cent of them are going to "do something" for pay. Placement bureau officials at Rhode Island State College said they had no figures available yet.

The other two colleges were not able to supply exact statistics, they explained, but the Placement Bureau of Brown University reported about half of the 267 in the class of 1938 had found employment.

At Providence College, more than 50 of the class of 132 seniors graduated earlier this month have something to do, but in this case also some of the jobs are of a very temporary nature.

Bureaus Report Slow but Steady Absorption of Men by Industry

With 12,000,000 unemployed in the United States, what chance have I?

This is the question the 1938 college graduate is asking himself.

What are the facts? Are there any jobs at all for the graduating seniors? If so, how many are going out directly into business positions?

These questions were put to Nathaniel McL. Sage, in charge of the Placement Bureau at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by a Monitor reporter today.

"Yes, there are jobs," he replied. "Not as many as in other years, but we are placing two or three men a day on an average. Out of a graduating class of 651 men, 413 have jobs as of June 1," Mr. Sage went on, running his finger down the neatly-typed pages of a loose-leaf book.

Positions Filled

"What kind of positions are they going into? What specific industries are absorbing these men?"

He turned the pages more slowly as he listed them:

	Men
Chemical manufacturing (including petroleum products, rubber companies, etc.)	58
Teaching (many of these are taking teaching positions in preparation for some particular line of business)	40
Production machinery	18
Electrical equipment business	13
Utilities	
Communications	8
Electricity and gas	5
	13
(The normal placement in utilities is about 40 men)	
Airplane industry	12
Steel mills	12
(Average placement in other years about 50)	
Ships and shipping	9

Four men have gone into the food industry; three men into munitions manufacture; four into fire and casualty insurance; three into the manufacture of special instruments; three into building construction; 12 into the manufacture of machinery and tinware; five into transportation; five into photography; one man in radio, and one in printing and publishing.

Mr. Sage mentioned that no calls at all have been received from the automobile industry, nor from the manufacturers of sheet metal products, and on one has been placed on road construction projects.

Salaries Paid

As for salaries, he gave the average beginning salary as $125 a month. Men with a master's degree, however, get from $135 to $150 a month, and doctor's degree graduates from $225 a month up.

So there are jobs. And the lag in some industries has been offset to some extent, Mr. Sage pointed out, by more activity in others.

The Placement Bureau at Harvard University reported that while positions are not as plentiful as they have been in other years, this year's graduates are being placed, some in banks, some in sales organizations, some in manufacturing. "The man who gets a job this year," says James F. Dwinell, Director of the Alumni Placement Service, "is the man who has something to sell in the way of ability. No man is getting a job just because he has been to college, but the prospect," he believes, "is not a hopeless one these days for the graduate who is in earnest."

Norman H. Abbott, supervisor of full time employment for men at the Boston University College of Business Administration, seemed far from discouraged when approached. Not that he painted a picture any brighter than it actually is, but he estimated that by July 1st 50 per cent to 55 per cent of the graduating class will be placed in jobs.

Slow Commitments

While employers have indicated the usual amount of interest in candidates in the senior class, they are slow in making definite commitments, Mr. Abbott finds. Starting salaries are equal in most cases to those of last year, however, and the fields showing the greatest demand are accounting, selling, merchandising and manufacturing.

"The thing that impresses me," he went on earnestly, "is the sincerity and willingness of these boys, in spite of present conditions, to make every effort to get jobs."

At Tufts College, Lester W. Collins, placement director, shook his head. Placements are slow, he said. Only a small fraction of what they were last year. By the first of September of 1937, he estimated that about 90 per cent of the graduating class were working.

"But the thing I tell these youngsters," he confided, "is to get out and dig, and the fellow who hustles and has ability can get work in time." Hunting for a job is a job in itself, and the most important job one can possibly have, in Mr. Collins' estimation, but few are willing to spend 35 hours a week just doing that.

Jobs Are Waiting

"There are jobs," he stated positively, holding up some green cards with mounted clippings from the help wanted columns, "and they are going to those who work the hardest for them. Even now in the agencies and in the newspapers there are still a few calls for college men for really responsible positions."

This represents only an abbreviated local survey, but it checks accurately with conditions throughout the country as revealed in an investigation by the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company into employment prospects for this year's graduates. "Most schools estimate," their report reads, "that from two-thirds to three-fourths of their graduates will have work by fall; with any pickup in general conditions, most placement bureaus feel that they would have little difficulty in placing all the graduates listed."

General Meeting Of Young G.O.P. In East Is Proposed

EASTERN POINT, Conn., June 27 (AP)—Leaders of New England Young Republicans took under advisement today the possibility of a general Eastern States conference for the organization after adjourning a meeting here which declined to adopt resolutions condemning the Roosevelt Administration.

The Massachusetts delegation stood out alone yesterday in urging the New England conference to condemn "attempts of the present Administration to incite . . . groups of Americans to hatred of other Americans" and "the flagrant and cynical abuse by the present Administration of its plain duty to all Americans" in connection with relief policies.

To these proposals the Resolutions Committee replied that "the situation facing America today will not be improved by platitudes or hasty statements of future policy."

Delegates of all the other New England States except Vermont, whose delegation was reported absent, supported the committee stand.

Ronald Bridges of Sanford, Maine, a brother of Senator Bridges (R) of New Hampshire and a Resolutions Committee member, told the conference:

"There is a feeling among young Republicans that it is not good psychology to condemn. It is a little trite now."

The committee advised that the resolutions it had received be turned over to the various state organizations "for discussions and debate to be acted upon at a later conference."

Connecticut representatives on the Council, and Mrs. Hazel Oliver of Springfield, Mass., expressed the belief young Republicans should concentrate on party activities within their respective states rather than hold another conference this year.

However, the entire conference voted approval of a suggestion by Robert Drysdale, third, or Westerly, R. I., that "the practicability of an Eastern States conference be explored" at a meeting of National Committee members from the east.

Sites in West Virginia or Western Pennsylvania were suggested for the proposed conference.

Will President Project Self Into Maine's Fall Election?

This Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 27—His policies and administration endorsed nearly four to one by Maine's Republican electorate, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows relaxed, this week, from primary campaigning, before preparing for a keen contest for re-election in September when he will be pitted against Maine's number one Democrat, Louis J. Brann of Lewiston, twice Governor.

The recent primary ran true to predictions voiced in both camps, chief surprises having been the light vote and the margin of Governor Barrows' victory over his opponent, State Senator Roy L. Fernald. With a gubernatorial contest which attracted wide attention to draw voters to the polls, the total Republican vote, slightly more than 80,000, was about 40,000 less than that cast two years ago in the contest between Mr. Barrows and Blin W. Page of Skowhegan.

Brann's Chance Called Good

Republican sympathizers refused to be concerned over the small vote, attributed it to the one-sidedness of the contest and the general belief that Governor Barrows would win in any event. Democratic leaders, however, viewed the situation differently, and Fred H. Lancaster, at Lewiston, as chairman of the State Committee, interpreted the small vote as a general letdown in interest in the Republican Party. "The light vote makes things look good for Governor Brann," he declared. "It shows that a great many voters did not want to vote for either Republican candidate."

Tabulations indicated that Governor Barrows received about 73,000 against 24,500 for his opponent, who already has signified he will be "back in 1940." Maine Republican Congressmen were renominated, Ralph O. Brewster without opposition, and Clyde H. Smith and James C. Oliver with substantial majorities over weak opposition. Chief current conjecture is whether Fernald's 24,500 supporters will now swing to the Barrows band wagon or cast their lots with Brann, who, in the past, always has pulled heavily from Republican ranks.

September Interest High

With little except county candidates to interest them, Maine Demo-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Economic Cutting Proposed For N. H. and Vermont Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GROVETON, N. H., June 27—A complete survey and study of the forest resources of Northern New Hampshire and Vermont is being conducted preparatory to the establishment of modern forest methods aimed at cutting only the annual yield and placing the forest land on a self-perpetuating basis.

For many years it has been the practice of timberland owners in this section to cut off land without any thought as to the future yield. As a matter of fact the development of a new crop has been far from interesting because of the tax situation whereby the real property tax has increased as the value of the wood has increased.

The voters of the State will be given an opportunity to vote on a corrective constitutional amendment at this fall's election. The amendment would permit the taxation of woodland as a special class of property and would end the present system of taxing it on its value each year.

The study and survey of the timber resources is the result of the establishment of Forest Products Association, Inc., a producers' co-operative established to handle the forest products raised in this territory. The organization not only has served as a marketing agency but has striven to bring about new interest in forest land ownership and development. The study will make it possible to know the stand of various types of trees, the annual yield that may be anticipated, the location and the ownership of the various pieces, and the quality of the growth.

The Forests Products Association has taken steps to revamp its set-up and this would include serving forest product producers over a greater area and the establishment of manufacturing facilities. The finished products would be sold directly to the members of the co-operative and would be marketed through the various consumers co-operatives located in various parts of the cuntry.

One of the chief requirements that would be made on its membership under the new set-up would be that improved forest methods be employed and cutting be on the basis of sustained yield.

About 180,000 acres has already been covered in the survey and there are 90,000 acres mre to be covered. The actual work of covering the territory is being done by CCC boys from the camps at Brunswick Springs, Vt.; Pittsburg, N. H., and Bethlehem, N. H.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 12

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30

Afro-American Night

Wedding March from "The Golden Cock" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
(After the Poem of Pushkin)
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
"By the Pool at the Third Rosses" ..... Burleigh
Soloist: William Sexton, tenor
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
Afro-American Symphony (Two movements) ..... William Grant Still
I. Moderato assai II. Animato
Bolero ..... Ravel
Piano Solo:
Pinwheels ..... Palmgren
Rhapsody ..... Palmgren
Polonaise in E ..... Liszt
Soloist: Ina Braithwaite
Two Negro Spirituals:
"Nobody Knows de Trouble I've Seen"
"Deep River" ..... Burleigh
Dance Interpretations by Mildred Davenport
Banjo ..... Gottschalk
"Strike Up the Band" ..... Gershwin

Arthur Fiedler, conducting

Theaters

Copley—

"Created Equal," by John Hunter Booth. Presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

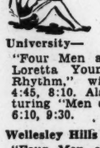
Movies

Keith Memorial—

"The Rage of Paris," starring Danielle Darrieux, Mischa Auer and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10. Also "The Devil's Party," with Victor McLaglen, William Gargan and Beatrice Roberts. 10:05 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.

Strand—

Bette Davis and Henry Fonda in "Jezebel." Also "Walking Down Broadway," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen.



Uptown—

"Hawaii Calls." 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Goodbye Broadway." 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

University—

"Four Men and a Prayer," starring Loretta Young. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "Dr. Rhythm," with Bing Crosby. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Also March of Time, featuring "Men of Medicine—1938." 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—

"Four Men and a Prayer," starring Loretta Young and Richard Greene. Also "Penrod and His Twin Brother," with Billy and Bobby Mauch. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Exeter—

"The Crime of Dr. Hallet," with Ralph Bellamy and Josephine Hutchinson. 2:09, 5, 7:55. Also "Kentcky Moonshine," with the Ritz Brothers and Tony Martin. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20.

Hub—

Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland in "Anthony Adverse." 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Sergeant Murphy," with Ronald Reagan and Mary Maguire. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Fenway and Paramount—

"Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," with Frank McHugh and Ann Sheridan. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Paramount: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—

"Woman Against Woman," starring Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also Freddie Bartholomew and Mickey Rooney in "Lord Jeff." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

Coolidge Corner—

"The Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon. 3:35, 6:41, 9:51. Also "Goodbye Broadway." 2:09, 5:15, 8:21.

Metropolitan—

"White Banners," featuring Jackie Cooper, Fay Bainter, Claude Rains and Bonita Granville. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Rascals." 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—

"Crime School," featuring the "Dead End" boys and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Torchy Blane in Panama." Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:20.

South Station Theater—

Donald Duck in "Self Control," "Historical Boston," "Charlie Chase Comedy," "Isle of Enchantment," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—

"Over the Wall," with Dick Foran. 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:15. Also "Extortion," with Scott Colton. 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4, 5:35, 9.

Brookline Village Theater—

"Dr. Rhythm," with Bing Crosby and Mary Carlisle. 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Women Are Like That," featuring Kay Francis and Pat O'Brien. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Fine Arts—

"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—

Guidance and lecture tour on Brocades by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Kiwanis Club—

Regular meeting and luncheon. Hotel Touraine, Corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets. 12 noon.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Boston Doll Delegates Named For National Show in New York

"Life" is beginning at 140, at 100, and at 75 for a dozen ladies out of Boston's past who are busily preparing to leave town tomorrow for a month's visit to New York City.

To many New Englanders a trip to Manhattan may be a casual affair, but for these twelve—all beloved dolls—it is the most exciting experience since the Civil War when they were in their prime.

They have been invited to take part in the First National Doll Show, to be held in New York, in the Spear Auditorium on West 34th Street, from July 11 to Aug. 6, and great preparations are under way at the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain to restore coiffeurs and the dignity of ruffles and bustles so that the delegates will do credit to Boston.

Although they have traveled with their small owners to grandfather's farm, and to Mount Desert and Nantucket, they never dreamed of going independently to downtown New York. No wonder their blue eyes stare incredulously as they watch their friends on the Museum staff making the most of their faded complexions, curling limp hair into cascades under braided coronets, mending and washing hand-embroidered pantalettes, and cotton and flannel petticoats, pressing tight-fitting gowns, with their flounces and braid sewed with infinite patience, and restoring loose beads to staid bonnets.

Martha and Grace

Gathered around the horsehair trunk which is being packed with their extra hats and dresses are some whose names are known.

There is martha, with curly black locks gleaming on her China head and a radiant smile, although it is plain that her sheer green and white dress is showing its age. Martha was purchased during the Civil War as a special treat for a little girl in Connecticut, when dolls were very expensive. Perhaps that is another reason for her tender care through the years.

The green polka-dot challis dress which Grace is wearing, on the other hand, has stood up well through long seasons, for this placid-faced doll has had a generous wardrobe and has alternated her apparel. Grace belonged for about 80 years to two sister, who, in their childhood, used to take her with them in the summer to the beach. There they always changed her into summer clothes and placed her on her own settee on the porch for a cool, restful vacation. It was thees sisters' wish that Grace be presented to the Children's Museum after they passed away.

The little Quakeress has kept faithfully to her gray taffeta gown and white bonnet and shawl since 1838, and everyone knows that a century is a long time for any woman to wear one style. But she doesn't seem to mind and seems to have a good deal in common with the dignified Beacon Hill lady in a tight-fitting blue dress who has somehow won the nickname of "The Transcendentalist." The latter is a philosophical-looking young woman with a kindly, determined expression about her tiny mouth, and seems to be ready to champion all good causes. Sometimes her black silk bonnet with its bead trimming is a bit askew, and her cape is thrown back in this weather, but if there is any important work to be done, she will be ready to do it.

Back to 1800

Everyone loves "the oldest doll," dated 1800, a demure, smiling little thing with a painted wooden head and the gayest blue eyes imaginable, although close examination reveals tiny cracks streaking her black painted curls. She wears a simple dark blue gown and a white kerchief, and tapering painted wooden hands and feet show her to be an aristocrat.

Another interesting member of the delegation is the "walking doll," patented in 1862, acording to the printing on the stiff part under her petticoat where one used to wind up her mechanism. She has a papier mache head with painted black hair and a bright smile. Her white dress has a brown pin stripe and a wide red taffeta sash, which fluttered to the steps taken by her mincing metal feet, while children watched wide-eyed with admiration and wonder. Another is marked "the bisque doll from Paris, 1875," and wears a sedate black taffeta gown with a hoop skirt and trimmed with pale blue ribbon and black lace.

These dolls, being true Bostonians, are glad that in this trip to New York they have a definite mission. It is all very well to have a good time in Gotham, provided that they accomplish what they have set out to do. Their aim is to help make the Doll Show so interesting to Manhattan residents that they will want to support the plan of the National Doll and Toy Collectors Club, Inc., to establish a permanent home for dolls of many types and periods.

Miss Mildred E. Manter, director of the Children's Museum of Boston, is co-operating with Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, President of the National Doll and Toy Collectors Club, Inc., in arranging this exhibit. The dolls are being prepared for the exhibit by Mrs. Anne Olmstead Peet of the Museum staff, assisted by Mrs. Elsie M. Boyle and Miss Ruth H. Green, also of the staff.

Removal of Embargo On Loyalist Spain Urged

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 27 (AP) —Members of Yale University faculty have petitioned President Roosevelt to remove the embargo on the shipment of munitions to Loyalist Spain on the ground that the present national policy "cripples" the Spanish Government in its fight against General Franco and his "Fascist allies." The petition contains the signature of virtually every department of the university.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, June 28

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Amusements

BOSTON

Symphony Hall—Com. 1492
CLOSING WEEK
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Afro-American Night

STATE (Loew's) **ORPHEUM**
2-Extraordinary M-G-M Pictures-2
FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW & MICKEY ROONEY
'LORD JEFF'
Also: "Woman Against Woman"
Herbert Marshall—Virginia Bruce

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47th St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $2. Mats. Wed., Sat. and July 4—50c to $2

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Any Day 25¢ to Any Seat 25¢ 7 p.m.
ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
50 LOVELY DANCING ANGELS
Evs. 8:30, $1.10, $4.40. Mat. Wed., Sat. July 4, $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now
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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Filling picnic baskets with good things to eat is as easy as falling off a log—if you garner ideas and recipes from the food advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Turning Back Pages of Dolldom History

By a Staff Photographer

Ancient Boston "Ladies" to Represent That City in National Doll Show in New York City

High Marks in College Tests Aid 'Flunk' Insurance Plan

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27 (AP) — Providence College's Students Protective Insurance Company—underwriters who protect student "flunks,"—today had completed its first five months of service with a record of satisfaction to "customers" who failed to click on examinations.

Thanks to a heads-up Senior class,—132 of them were awarded degrees without "retakes" — the Company insuring student crammers had enough money in its treasury to pay off whatever undergraduates may have run foul of passing grades since they took out premiums.

In addition, the S. P. I. C. was headed for the realm of big business, with six other American colleges having decided to adopt the plan; while Robert W. Murphy of Providence, who devised the scheme had offers of jobs from two life insurance firms in consequence of the success of the idea.

It was Mr. Murphy, who, five months ago, decided something should be done to protect the boys who "flunked" exams and faced fees for "retakes,"—$2 for the first try, $5 for the second. With administration approval granted, S. P. I. C. decided on a sliding premium scale,—ranging from 35 cents for seniors to 50 cents for freshmen, and guaranteed to pay the cost of make-up tests.

Payoffs are in March and September, when the College gives examinations for the removal of conditions.

General Hume Receives Citation From Maine

AUGUSTA, Me., June 27 (AP)—Maine paid honor to one of her distinguished sons today by unveiling an oil portrait of Brig. Gen. Frank M. Hume of Houlton, commander of Maine troops in the twenty-sixth "Yankee" division during the World War.

The painting was unveiled in the Statehouse Hall of Flags where several men who served under Brigidier General Hume gathered to see him presented a citation by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows.

James Weldon Johnson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WISCASSET, Maine, June 27—James Weldon Johnson, who passed on here yesterday, was one of the outstanding Negroes in the United States, having achieved distinction in literary, musical, educational, and governmental fields. Among his books were "The Book of American Negro Spirituals," "The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man," "Fifty Years and Other Poems," "Self-Determining Haiti," "Along This Way," an autobiography, and "Negro Americans, What Now?"

The Metropolitan Opera, in 1915, produced Dr. Johnson's English version of the libretto of the opera "Goyescas," by Enrique Granados.

Dr. Johnson was born in Jacksonville, Fla., on June 17, 1871. He was graduated from Atlanta University with a B. A. degree in 1894 and received his M. A. from the same institution in 1903. After attending Columbia University for three years, he received an LL.D. degree from Talladega College, Alabama, in 1917, and from Howard University in 1923.

Besides teaching, Dr. Johnson served the United States Government as Consul to Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, and later to Corinto, Nicaragua. He was a director of the American Fund for Public Service, member of the Ethical Society, a Trustee of Atlanta University, and Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He was a winner of both the Spingarn and Harmon awards. Since 1931, he had been Professor of Creative Literature at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and visiting professor in the same subject at New York University, since 1934.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recently acquired paintings. Exhibit-of-the-Week.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Natural Science Exhibits, Dolls, New Exhibit of Four Extinct Birds, and What Other People Wear on Their Heads and Feet.

Goodspeed's—Complete set of American Clipper Ship plates by George C. Wales. Also original Wales Wash Drawings, and, th. Stipple Engravings for transfer.

Boston Museum of Modern Art—Reproductions of Impressionist, Post-Impressionist and Twentieth Century Paintings. Through Aug. 31.

Public Library—Exhibit of Original Comic Strips. Courtesy of Mr. Martin Sheridan, Providence, R. I. Through July 24.

Germanic Museum—Open every day except Sunday, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Art—Exhibitions: Harvard Portraits by Predecessors and Contemporaries of Copley. Prints by Dürer. Open daily 9 to 5. Closed Sundays and holidays. French Paintings and Drawings from the sixteenth to the twentieth Centuries.

Castiano Galleries—Old Master Drawings and fine paintings of Barbizon, Italian and American Schools.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of selected group of oils, water colors and prints. Also water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky.

Yamanaka & Co.—Exhibition of Japanese Screens of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Guild of Boston Artists—Spring exhibition by members.

Boston Athenaeum—Colored Engravings. Also French costumes from 1500 to 1800.

Joiman's Print Shop—Etchings, lithographs and other prints.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of modern textile designs and modern water colors by Charles Johnson. Through June.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of nineteenth Century English landscapes, and sailing ships.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Swedish Baptist Officers

WILMINGTON, Del., June 27 (AP) —The Rev. Linus Johnson of Duluth, Minn., was elected Moderator of the Swedish Baptist General Conference here at its 59th meeting. He succeeds the Rev. G. Arvid Hagstrom of St. Paul, Minn. The Rev. Martin Erikson of Brockton, Mass., was elected Vice-Moderator.

Probe of Council In Lynn Asked By Its Own Chairman

LYNN, Mass., June 27 (AP)—The Lynn City Council today faced the prospect of being asked to favor an investigation of its activities.

Arthur J. Frawley, President of the Council, asserting he was "disgusted with charges of graft," said he would submit an order to the council tomorrow for such an investigation.

"We have stories of graft on all sides, of job buying and of money passing," he declared. "Let us bring them all out in the open and find out just how much truth is attached to these tales once and for all."

Mr. Frawley said he planned to asked Hugh A. Cregg, District Attorney, to conduct the investigation, asserting he did not know whether there was "truth to the charges."

Richard G. Flynn, Executive Secretary of the Lynn Taxpayers' Association, who announced several months ago that his organization had engaged private detectives to run down reports of graft, said the investigators would be glad to help in any probe approved by the Council. The detectives, he added, have not completed their work.

Andrew J. Peters Served Public In Many Capacities

Former Mayor Andrew J. Peters, who passed on last night was active in public life in Boston and Massachusetts for almost 20 years.

During this period he served in the House of Representatives from 1901 to 1904, in the State Senate from 1904 to 1905. The following year he was elected to Congress from the 11th district and served four terms.

In August, 1914, he was appointed assistant secretary of the treasury by President Wilson, serving until 1917 when he returned to Boston to run for Mayor.

In December of that year Mr. Peters defeated Mayor James M. Curley, who was seeking re-election and Rep. James A. Gallivan. Mr. Peters was a Democrat.

As Mayor, Mr. Peters was dubbed as the "Strap-hanging Mayor" because he went to work each morning by the El rather than in the municipal limousine. He established a reputation for being a Mayor who went to work early and was consistently at his desk by 9 a. m.

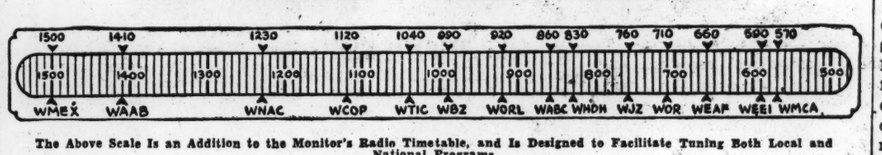
Boston's famous police strike occurred during the administration of Mayor Peters, but owing to the laws of the Commonwealth his power in the situation was limited. He sought in vain through a committee of citizens which he appointed to effect a friendly settlement. The matter remained in the province of Gov. Calvin Coolidge and Police Commissioner Edwin U. Curtis.

Mr. Peters was a man of widespread interests. He was a Trustee of the Bond Investment Trust Com- Vice-President and Director of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, Vice President and Director of the Eastern Middlesex Railway Company, a member of the General Counsel of Ford Hall Forum, a member of the Advisory Board of the Massachusetts Home Owners Loan Corporation, a Director of the Old Colony Trust Company and a Trustee of Northeastern University.

Mayor Peters was born at 310 South Street, Jamaica Plain, April 3, 1872. He attended the public schools of Boston and graduated from Harvard College in 1895. On June 23, 1910, he married Martha R. Phillips of Boston, who, incidentally, is a descendant of John Phillips, the first mayor of Boston. Six sons were born of the marriage.

Funeral services will be held at 4 p. m., Tuesday, June 28, in Trinity Church. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving, rector, will officiate.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	"Neighbor Nell"	Top Hatters' Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Don Winslow"	Educational Program ..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 March of Games ..	"The Singing Lady"...	Your Family, drama ..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Musical Moments..	"Aloha Land"	Little Orphan Annie...	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service.	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch.	The Revelers; quartet.	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport comment	Voice of New England..	Dinner concert	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner"..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Inside of Sports".....	Sport reports	Tenor; orchestra .....
7:00 Variety program ..	"Alias Jimmy Valentine"; drama	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orch. ....
7:15 America Dances ..	"Concert Hall"	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Felix Ferdinando's Or..	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Eddie Cantor; or-	"Concert Hall"	To be announced.....	"The Lone Ranger";	"Novelairs" .....
7:45 chestra; comedy	"Concert Hall"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Don Humbert's Band ..
8:00 Ted Husing; Con-	"If I Had the Chance";	Burns and Allen; Jan	"Studies in Contrast";	Detective drama .....
8:15 nie Boswell; orch.	interviews	Garber's Orchestra	tenor; choir	Detective drama .....
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	"Let's Visit"	"Pianoleers" .....
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	"Let's Visit"	Commentator .....
9:00 Theater: Helen	Comment	Cherniavsky's Orch. ...	Michael Floame's Or-	"Sweet and Hot" .....
9:15 Hayes, Robert	"Now and Then".....	Cherniavsky's Orch. ...	chestra; from London	Concert music .....
9:30 Montgomery, in	Paul Martin's Music...	"Music for Moderns" ...	"Barnstormers"	Amateur Hour .....
9:45 "Jane Eyre"	Paul Martin's Music...	"Music for Moderns" ...	"Barnstormers"	Amateur Hour .....
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir.....	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False".....	Amateur Hour .....
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir.....	soloists; quartet	"True or False".....	Amateur Hour .....
10:45 "Pop" Concert	Forum: Stewart Mc-	"For Men Only"; Van	"Pageant of Melody";	Vincent Lopez Orch....
10:45 "Pop" Concert	Donald, FHA	Steeden's Orchestra ..	tenor; orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; sport comment..	News Service	Pageant of Melody....	Don Humbert's Orch...
11:15 H. Busse's Orch....	Music As You Desire It	Zinn Arthur's Orch....	Zinn Arthur's Orch....	"Day's End" .....
11:30 Bert Block's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45 Bert Block's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ...	News; Musical Clock ...	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ...	"Church in Wildwood"...	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 'Rhythm Romance'.	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music ...	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Kitchen of the Air.	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah" ...	Food talk	Farm News .....
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"...
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; popu-	Food talk	Merry-Go-Round	Fashion talk .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	lar variety; news	Mystery Chef	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	Home Forum, talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch...	Singing Strings	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge...	"Melody Time"	"John's Other Wife"...	Organ recital	Studio speaker .....
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch.	Just Plain Bill; sketch.	Variety program; How-	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Dramatic sketch	ard Price's Orch.	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor...	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Hillbilly music	"Music for Madame" ..
11:15 Vocalist	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Jam Session" .....
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Women and News	Consumers' Program	"Get Thin to Music" ..	"Jam Session" .....
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"	Tenor; orchestra	Commentator .....
12:00 Commentator	News; features; Noon-	Organist	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Studio speaker	day Revue; music	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio review...
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program..	"Classical Gems" .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"..	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ...	National Farm and Home	News Service	Women's club news.....	"Musical Mailbox .....
1:15 "Vic and Sade" ...	Hour	"George and Juanita"..	"Treasures in Melody".	"Musical Mailbox .....
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"The Heningways"...	Zinn Arthur's Orch.....	"Sweet Music" .....
1:45 Hymn recital	Armchair Quartet	Don Van Wart, pianist.	Zinn Arthur's Orch.....	Vocalists .....
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Organist .....
2:15 Vocalist	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sports commentator	"Chorus on Parade"...
2:30 U. S. Marine Band.	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	Household talk	Sports reports	Federal Theater "Pio-
3:45 U. S. Marine Band	Hymn recital	"School for Wives"	Sports reports	neer of Science" .....
3:00 "Tin Pan Alley" ..	Attorney-at-Law	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Red Sox - Washington	"Broadway Stars" .....
3:15 "Tin Pan Alley" ..	Rakov's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	baseball game	Sports reports .....
3:30 Swedish program .	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family.	Red Sox - Washington	Murray Twins .....
3:45 Swedish program .	U. S. Army Band	"The Guiding Light"...	baseball game	Alice Breeze; orch. ....
4:00 Chas. Hector's Or..	Club Matinee; variety...	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports .....
4:15 Popular music	Club Matinee; variety...	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:30 "Harmonettes"	Club Matinee; variety...	Commentator	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports .....
4:45 "Patty"; music	Club Matinee; variety...	"Girl Alone"; sketch....	baseball game	Sport reports .....
5:00 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news..	Top Hatters; orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Top Hatters; orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Popular music	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 News; music	"Four of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sport review.	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Console Echoes"...	NEA speaker	Fred Hoey's Roundup...	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review .
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sports commentator ...	Voice of New England...	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports reports	Rob Roy's Orchestra ..
7:00 Variety program ..	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Medal award	Salon orchestra .....
7:15 Hollywood comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal varieties	News Service	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Concert Hall"	Commentator	"Musical Album"	"Music of the Masters"
7:45 "Second Husband"	James Melton; orch.	Studio speaker	"Musical Album"	Swing Band .....
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch. ..	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch. ..	Commentator .....
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	"Information Please";	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama ..	Jerry Lee; orchestra ..
8:45 Raye; orchestra	questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama ..	"Pet Peeves" .....
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Fashions in Music"	Variety Hour .....
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	Network program	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	Fibber McGee and Com-	"Say It With Words"...	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	pany	"Say It With Words"...	Variety Hour .....
10:00 "Time to Shine";	NBC Jamboree	Robert L. Ripley; or-	Ferdinando's Orch.	Swing Band .....
10:15 Hal Kemp Orch.	Walter Kelsey's Orch..	chestra; guests	Commentator	Dance Music .....
10:30 Mystery sketch	Walter Kelsey's Orch..	"Hollywood Gossip"	Will Osborne's Orch. ..	Roger Coleman, tenor .
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Walter Kelsey's Orch..	"Rhythm Symphonic" ...	Will Osborne's Orch. ..	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ...	News; sport comment ..	News Service	"The Right Job"	"Day's End" .....
11:15 America Dances	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Madriguera's Orch.	"Day's End" .....
11:30 Dance music	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orch.	"Salute to Cities"; mili-	Joe Frasetto's Orch. ....
11:45 Dance music	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orch.	tary band	Herb Woods' Orchestra

HERE AND THERE IN BOSTON SHOPS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For years, days, and months on end we've been talking about the almost impossible business of finding a pair of stockings that are short . . . and when we say short, we mean short! But it seemed that despite the fact that they were marked "short" they were still too long for us, so we sort of arrived at the point where we calmly folded our chiffons over and over, and let the garter go right down into the silk, where we fastened it. Not because we wanted to . . . but because the stocking manufacturers made us do it! (After all, that's one thing we can't have a dressmaker alter . . . the length of our hosiery!) But about two months ago we brought home a stocking and put it on, and lo and behold, would you believe it . . . it really was short, and no doubt about it! We're talking about "Bijou" silk crepe stockings. Incidentally they're "balanced" . . . which means that they've been through a patented process that guarantees elasticity throughout the entire stocking, without taking away from the perfect fit at any point. And the silk has been so twisted that it's highly snag resisting; which means a lot. In flesh tints, light beige, copper beige, and regular sun tan shades. That is, those are the colors when they're translated . . . in the Bijou language they're called Pomona, and Golden Gate, etc. One dollar a pair . . . at Chandler's and Plotkin Bros. And by the way, Chandler's has been having a sale on them for 79 cents, and it may still be on. Perhaps Plotkin Bros. have, too.

Light Felts That Have Individuality

Despite the fact that the shop windows are usually filled with nothing but straw hats at this point, there are women who never think of wearing anything but felt . . . year in, year out. To be sure, the felt they wear in the summer time isn't always the same weight as that which they wear in the fall (that is, not if they can find a model they like in the lighter weight) and that's why we wish to tell you about Conrad's new ones in "Peachdown" felt. Which is an amazingly soft felt, with a suede-finish that has a texture as soft as a bunny's tail. Furthermore, it comes in a grand assortment of colors . . . pink, blue, yellow, and a lot of darker colors. The pastels are luscious, and just the thing to wear with summer clothes. Every hat is as individual as you usually expect at Conrad's . . . for $5. Which means that it's right different!

Tropical Worsteds Of 'Priestley' Make

If the name "Priestley" means anything at all to you . . . then you know what the sale of Priestley's tropical worsteds for $15 means! This is the material that's made up by one of the world's best weavers in England. The seams are all taped and it's all lined like a man's jacket (and you know how they take care of men's things!) Beautifully tailored, interesting lapels, and, though it doesn't wrinkle easily, it shakes them out when they do get there. In English tan, navy, brown, black, blue, and a color that's just off white. Up on the fourth floor at Filene's. If you miss the sale the price will be $19.95.

Here's a Foundation For Tan Complexions

There's one thing certain . . . and that is that if your face is all tanned up, even though it be anywhere from pale bisque to Injun tan, you just can't be wearing your regular foundation cream and powder over it. Because it'll just ruin the effect. Helena Rubinstein has a grand terra cotta make-up film for all the sun-tan complexions in the land . . . for $1.50. In the down-town department stores, or at her salon, which is at 77 Newbury Street. However, if you're going in for the "pale and interesting" then you might try her "peachbloom" foundation film, which makes everything even more so!

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday Feature)

The Week in Maine

(Continued from Page 11)

crats likewise voted lightly. Congressional candidates F. Harold Dubord and Harold B. Emery defeated opposition and Melvin Roberts in the third district was not opposed. Mr. Emery's margin was not large.

In the second district, a source of concern to Democratic leaders who prefer harmony to discord, voters gave evidence that their interest in the New Deal is not exhausted. Despite his announced withdrawal from the Congressional race, in favor of Dubord, State Senator Laurence J. Walsh, avowed New Dealer, finished second in the three-way balloting, substantially ahead of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Soucy. Mr. Walsh withdrew too late to have his name removed from the ballot.

With the lines thus drawn, rival party leaders are preparing for the hottest campaign in years. Despite the fact it is an "off year" in national politics, there is tremendous interest in what Maine will do in September. Beside that there has been evidence of contention between Governor Barrows and Mr. Brann ever since the former sharply criticized the latter's administration in his inaugural address two years ago.

It is to be expected that Republican leaders hope to keep the campaign confined more or less to State issues, this being particularly safe ground, it is felt, in view of the endorsement given to Governor Barrows' policies in the primary and the unusually sound financial conditions which prevail in the State government. Democratic leaders, it is expected, will seek to focus attention more upon national issues, on President Roosevelt, and the various Federal agencies functioning in the State. The "sympathetic ear" argument is generally anticipated.

Will President Come?

Indicating how much Democrats would like to win Maine over is a now current report that President Roosevelt, himself, will visit Maine in the interests of Governor Brann's candidacy.

A new suggestion along the taxation line was heard, this week, by the Maine Municipal Officers Association when John R. Spring, chairman of the New Hampshire Tax Commission, proposed that the New England States co-operate with one another on a sales and income tax program. By joint action and agreement, he intimated they could pass somewhat similar legislation and avoid the objection that passage of such taxes by any one of the States would drive business to the others.

At the same session, the municipal officers learned from John C. Fitzgerald, State WPA Administrator, that the WPA has spent $19,477,730 in Maine to June 10, this year. The Administrator asked the local officers to help him eliminate the "shovel leaners" from the ranks of work relief.

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Today's News In the Greater Boston Area

(Continued from Page 11)

ment that no funds are available, the Department was exercising improper pressure upon the Legislature to compel passage of a large State Budget.

To this Auditor Buckley declared that the Department had been investigated by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures at a cost of $5,700. And since Representative Sirois, he said, was using his order for political purposes, the Auditor charged that the Department's present system was built up by Republicans.

As the hearing was about to close, William F. Callahan, Commissioner of Public Works, dropped something of a bombshell before the committee with the report that Representative Sirois had a brother-in-law in the Public Works Department who was among the 1,200 workers said to have been discharged recently. The Commissioner declared that the Representative had warned him that if his brother-in-law was discharged, an investigation of the Department would be asked for.

Supplementary Budget Awaited

The Massachusetts Legislature today awaited Governor Charles F. Hurley's submission of his supplementary budget—practically the only major matter which stands between the General Court and prorogation.

From authoritative sources it was learned that the Governor does not intend to offer a new bond issue to supplant the $23,625,000 proposed borrowing measure for unemployment relief which the Legislature killed last Friday.

During the day, Governor Hurley conferred with Secretary Samuel Wragg (R), president of the Senate, in connection with the financial program of the State. Questioned concerning the conversation Senator Wragg would not reveal any details.

Some legislative leaders believe that if the Governor submits a supplementary budget today and if it contains recommendations for only small expenditures, the Legislature will be able to shut the door on its 1938 duties tonight.

If the supplementary budget totals $1,000,000—the Legislature has already approved a State budget of $71,731,722—Governor Hurley will have the unenviable distinction of exceeding the record established by former Governor James M. Curley who helped the Commonwealth spend $72,697,000 in 1936.

Kelly Officially Opens Campaign

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly officially opened his campaign for the Democratic nomination for Governor last night with a sharp attack upon Gov. Charles F. Hurley whom he charged was attempting "to fool the hungry and unemployed" by a last-minute demand for a $23,625,000 bond issue for unemployment relief.

The opening rally, held at Symphony Hall, was attended by approximately 1,500 persons. Mr. Kelly assailed Governor Hurley as a "donothing Governor," charged he is a willing "tool of the power trusts and moneyed interests."

He warned the audience "to beware of a great deal of activity on the part of the Governor in the next few months, who, at last, realizes the people are aroused by his inactivity of the past year and a half."

The Lieutenant Governor promised a liberal and progressive administration and insisted, if elected, he would represent the 355 cities and towns and not "show an overwhelming and unfair preference to a certain small aristocratic section of Cambridge."

Draught Horses And Coins Arrive

Fourteen English draught horses worth $12,000, 3,449 drums of Chinese silver coins with an estimated value of several million dollars, and two sisters who are going to cross the continent by bus arrived on the United States Lines steamer, American Farmer, in Boston today.

The horses, arriving from Suffolk, England, were met by Owen Moore of South Woodstock, Vermont. Despite motorization, the horse is still important to small farmers, according to Mr. Moore. Old Dobbin is more economical than a tractor and pays its own way.

The steamer carried 58 passengers, 11 of whom landed in Boston. They said that during the 10-day crossing, there had been only three dry days. Among the Boston-bound passengers were the Misses Rosina and M. A. Bain of Christchurch, New Zealand, who are going to travel by bus to Los Angeles to visit a brother.

The 3,449 drums of Chinese coins were brought from the Bank of China's London agency and are consigned to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This is the seventh and largest such shipment to pass through Boston. A special guard was at Pier 4 in East Boston while the American Farmer remained in Boston. The money will be used to establish credit for purchase of war and other materials by China.

Sugaring-Off Party Planned

A half-ton of snow shoveled off the hills of Vermont last winter will be taken out of refrigerator storerooms this afternoon to be used for staging an old-fashioned Vermont sugaring-off party at the Hotel Statler as entertainment for Lamba Kappa Sigma guests from all parts of the United States.

Some of the guests have never attended a sugaring-off party. None have attended one in late June, for this form of entertainment is a Vermont specialty that takes place in timbered sheds on wooded lots early in the spring. Through the courtesy of First National Stores and the Vermont Maple Co-operative, sugar on snow is made a June delicacy.

The Statler banquet hall will be the "boiling down room," while the Salle Moderne becomes the "sugar house." A sugar expert from Vermont will supervise preparations of the sirup in flat pans, packed hard with powdered snow. When piping hot, the sirup is poured on the snow and eaten with forks.

'Carnival Night' At Fens Stadium

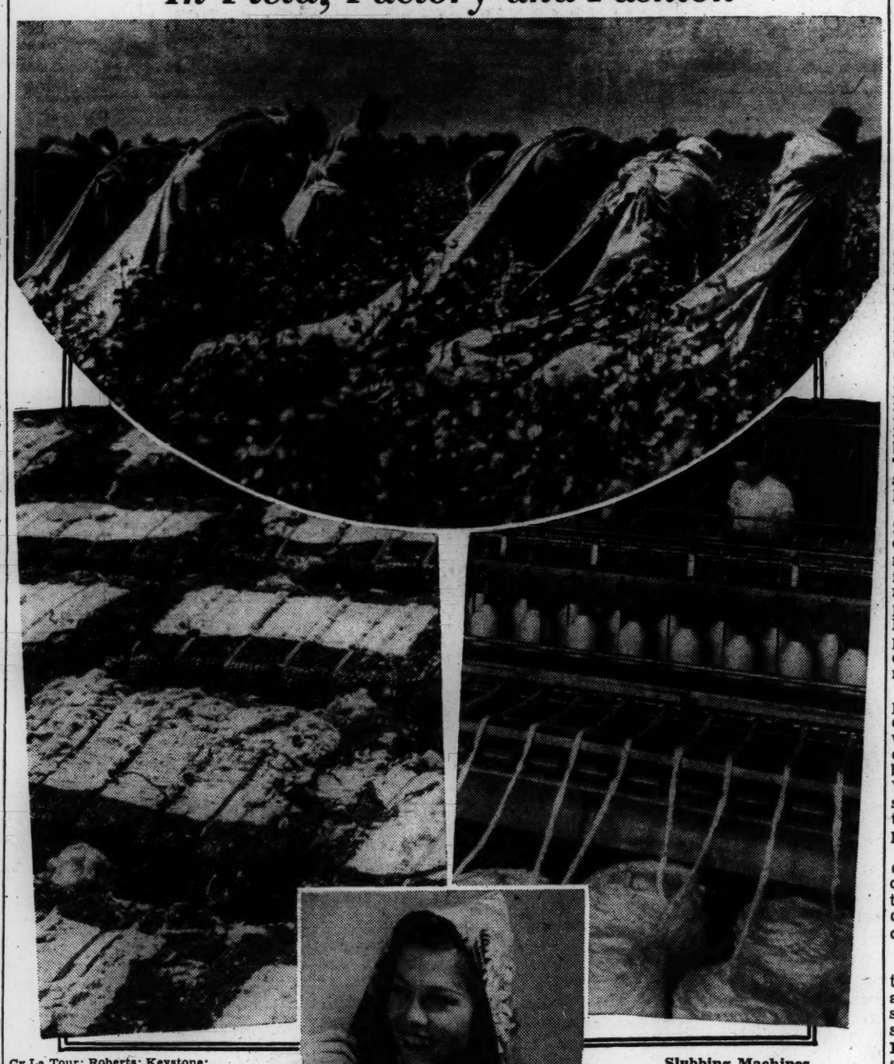
"Carnival Night," the first in a series to be conducted in districts throughout the city, will be held at the Fens Stadium on Tuesday evening, under the direction of the WPA recreation staff of the Boston Park Department.

Inaugurated three years ago, Park Commissioner Long and Director William M. Mullen have continued the carnival plan for giving children of each district an opportunity to display the activities in which they take part on the playgrounds.

There will be exhibitions of games of baseball, volleyball, track and field events and one of the high spots, a game of the newly popular softball between an all-star girls' outfit and a Class D team of boys from Fens Stadium.

Individual competition in base running, catchers' throw, fungo hitting and horseshoe pitching will uncover new experts in these sports.

In Field, Factory and Fashion



Cy La Tour; Roberts; Keystone; Lady Pepperell

Cotton on the Raw Side
Upper—Negroes With Trailing Sacks, Picking the Crop
Lower—Bales Ready for Manufacture

Play Suit
Upper Part of Garment, in Floral Design, With Hood

Slubbing Machines
Fine Threads Are Reeled on Spools

GOP Voters Hear Saltonstall And Whitcomb Speak

Republican candidates for Governor, Leverett Saltonstall of Newton and Richard Whitcomb of Boston, continued their respective campaigns over the week end by speaking engagements in different parts of Massachusetts.

Mr. Saltonstall, former Speaker of the House of Representatives and 1936 G. O. P. nominee for Lieutenant Governor, speaking at Ayer before 300 members of the 301st Field Artillery Veterans' Association, said:

"America today seems about the last citadel of democracy. Just as in '18, we have the dual responsibility today of fighting to save our democracy and of fighting to save sound, efficient, and helpful government such as is possible only under democracy."

Mr. Whitcomb, former director of the Boston Municipal Survey Committee under Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, speaking at a meeting of the Boston Whitcomb-for-Governor Club at the Parker House, urged the voters to wrest from a "small group of reactionaries" the control of the Republican Party.

Pointing to G. O. P. defeats in 1930, 1932, 1934, and 1936, Mr. Whitcomb said:

"Knowledge of management, an appreciation of the rights of the worker and the unemployed, as well as of the rights of the employer; ability to organize, plan, and aid industrial development are necessary for a Governor of our State, if it is to resume its rightful place as one of the leaders of the nation.

"Prosperity will not return by waiting for old reactionary policies to take precedence again. We must adapt ourselves to the new era that seeks reform without radicalism, assistance without waste, and the rights of private business maintained without permitting uncontrolled monopolies."

Objectionable Billboards Out At Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 27—Elimination of all but a few of the advertising billboards in Springfield to which objection was made by the Building Department has been accomplished in Springfield.

Through voluntary co-operation of the advertising companies owning the signs, all those erected in residential zones established by the Springfield zoning ordinance have been removed.

A few exceptions have been made where the billboards cover unsightly areas even more undesirable than the advertising devices, Deputy Building Commissioner Leigh F. Morgan explained.

Complaints against 29 billboards erected in residence zones by authority of a state license from the highway division of the State Department of Public Works were made last fall by Mr. Morgan. Since that time, as leases expired, the devices have been taken down until last week Mr. Morgan announced that all the department had complained of were dismantled.

The Springfield sign contractors now voluntarily come to the Building Department to determine whether the site of a proposed billboard is in a business zone before applying to the State for a license.

Good Silage No Longer Demands A Bright Sun and Sweet Hay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., June 27—Modern methods of making green grass silage have solved the problem of how to make hay in rainy weather for many Massachusetts dairy farms during the past few years, according to Clarence H. Parsons, Superintendent of the Massachusetts State College farm.

After extensive trials a new method of making grass and clover silage by the addition of cheap molasses to the green crops has proved very successful. The crops are easier to grow than silage corn, the yields are as high, and the protein content of the resulting silage is higher than that of corn silage, Mr. Parsons declares.

It had been considered difficult, previously, to bring about desirable fermentation in grass and clover silage because of their low sugar content, but it was found that molasses could be used to make up this deficiency. It is added to the grass and clover as they are being fed into the cutter. The State College farm practice has been to add from 40 to 60 pounds of molasses to each ton of grass. Where alfalfa is used the molasses per ton is increased to 75 pounds.

Grass silage is best when the crop is cut in a young and tender stage, Mr. Parsons said.

Chemical Research Expected In Textiles After Mechanical

Lord Kelvin's dictum that "the life and soul of science is its practical application," seems borne out by the number of new things, new jobs, new factories, new industries flourishing today in the northeastern United States whose business progress can be traced directly to research. A staff writer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has investigated representative industrial plants and associated research laboratories. This is the last of eight articles.*

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 27—The making of textiles is one of New England's largest industries—and one which competent chemical authorities assert is badly in need of a more comprehensive research program, involving very fundamental studies of fiber chemistry.

We asked Dean Vannevar Bush of M. I. T., who goes to Washington next year as head of the Carnegie Institution, what he thought about it, mentioning the work being done by the United States Institute for Textile Research, Lowell Textile Institute and others, and here's what he said:

"As a simple wearer of clothes, it seems to me that the shape gets out of my suit when I lounge in it, nearly as rapidly as it used to. It is imperfectly elastic, it takes a permanent set, it stretches visibly in places where I do not want it enlarged. The fuzz (or whatever is the proper technical term) still wears off my sleeves when I rub them on my desk.

"When it is cold I still have to put on unwieldy layers of clothes in order to keep warm. Yet it is only within a few years that the thermal conductivity of textiles has even been scientifically measured. Whether there is a great deal of research under way or not, it appears that there is an opportunity for the profitable employment of more."

Then we approached two women of two different generations. What did they think about research and textiles? Did they prefer rayon to cotton in wearing apparel? Would cotton ever stage a comeback?

To the Mills

Yes, they did prefer rayon things to cotton, because they felt better and looked better. Wool, they were sure, would never be supplanted by synthetic fibers for winter wear. Both were further agreed that Wamsutta products were fine examples of good production.

With this unqualified recommendation for a lead, we decided on a visit to the mills in New Bedford; for where excellence is achieved in any manufactured product today, competent research assistance is usually behind it.

At the mills, our guide took us through from where cotton bales are unloaded and stored to where packaged goods are inspected, labeled, and shipped. The two principal raw materials are a special brand of Pima cotton, an Americanized Egyptian product naturalized to the United States in Arizona, and Mississippi long staple cotton. The former goes into the best grade of shirts which the concern makes.

Modern machinery and manufacturing methods are largely responsible for Wamsutta's improvement over its own long-famous percale, made possible by the perfection of the "equi-tension" weave. Research was instituted 16 years ago, to seek still better ways and means of producing the finest possible merchandise.

"A sheet is as strong as its weakest inch," say mill officials, and even in the former Wamsutta percale, a 16 to 20 per cent variation in the tension of the long, strong warp-strands was considered unavoidable. It is still "unavoidable" for most of the cheaper-made sheets. Wamsutta achieves equal tension and therefore better wearing qualities for all its fabric by improved mechanical handling of the cotton thread during sizing.

There's a lot more to the making of a sheet than most laymen realize, and where your reporter whistled when he heard how much Supercale sheets cost, after visting the plant the wonder was that so much quality insured by intricate processing and attention to details, could possibly be packed into a product at a reasonable price.

To give space to all such details, every one of which accounts for some additional gain in quality, is not possible here; but for the benefit of those who may never have visited a cotton mill, we visit the main departments.

First, there is the opening and picker room, where 15 or more bales from as many lots are opened and fiber from each is fed to a bale breaker. Then comes the Murray cleaner, which removes some of the leaves and other foreign matter, shooting the cotton to an automatic feeder and preparer. A one-process picker vacuum cleans it, and colander rolls compress it into a lap—a tight, solid roll of cotton.

Skilled Women

Next comes carding, to make the fibers parallel and continue the cleaning. Thence from silver lap machines and ribbon lap machines to combers, that remove every last particle of objectionable foreign matter. Then to drawing frames and the slubber, the first of a long series of roving frames to draw out the fiber, give it a slight twist, and wind it on a bobbin for the first time.

In a spinning room, a ring spinning machine takes the fine roving, draws it out and twists it the proper amount. A beam warper looks intricate, with its girl-attended 553 threads all being wound parallel onto one large "bobbin" or section beam; but even these are only sections of the multithread "loom beam" from which the cloth is actually woven.

The slasher applies the sizing, or starch, required to protect the thread during weaving. Before it finally goes to the loom, experienced girls pass each of the threads on a loom beam through the eyes of harnesses and the dents of a reed. On the looms, the warp runs lengthwise and the filling runs sideways, or from selvage to selvage, the harness changing position with each throw of the shuttle to lay in the thread. Should a thread break, the loom stops.

Over in the sheet department, we learn that hand work is actually done by hand. After tearing and hemming, the sheets to be embroidered pass to "specialists," who sit in regular New England sewing circles, each member of which is asserted to have "been born with a needle in her hand."

Yet despite all this attention to manufacturing details, textile experts at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology say that very little really fundamental research is being carried out. "No one mill," says Prof. Edward Schwarz, "not even the industry as a whole, can be expected to carry out the research needed. I believe the time is coming when textiles as we know them today will be done, and the cloth of the future will come from a synthetic, laboratory - controlled fiber whose atoms of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen will be rearranged as definitely as the materials in a cathedral. The cathedral could never be mistaken for a textile mill, though made up of the same raw materials. Neither will the new fibers resemble the old.

No School Greek For Worcester Stirs Up Rumpus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., June 27—The announcement by Walter S. Young, Superintendent of Schools, that when the schools opened next autumn, Greek would no longer be taught, has resulted in an organized protest from Greek organizations and Greek-speaking residents, as well as from residents interested in the teaching of the classics. In making this decision, Superintendent Young said that he was motivated first by the retirement of Miss Katherine M. Quint of the North High School faculty this week. Miss Quint was the first woman to receive a degree from Dartmouth College, an M. A., and is the only teacher of Greek in the Worcester High School system. Her present class has only eight pupils, representing the City's four high schools, with courses ranging from Greek I to Greek VI. The Superintendent said that secondly his move was in line with the general practice in other high schools throughout Massachusetts and the Nation. He said there was no longer a demand for the teaching of this language, as indicated by the small number now taking the course. Because it had been eliminated as a subject in college entrance examinations, he said he could not see any justification for continuing teaching it in the public schools.

However, those who are protesting the dropping of Greek, sharply disagree with Superintendent Young. William Kontulis, President of the Worcester Chapter of Ahepa, said that the Superintendent was quite wrong in saying that the dropping of Greek was a general practice throughout the Country. In fact, he said, the modern Greek language has been added to courses in New York, Chicago, Detroit, and other large Cities, while ancient Greek is still the foundation of some of the foreign language courses. He said that his organization and other Greek societies intended to file a formal protest with the Worcester School Committee and ask for a public hearing on the matter.

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*Normandie	June 29	Southampton	July 4	June 28 8:00 pm	June 29 8:00 am
†Washington	June 29	Cobh	July 5	June 28 8:00 pm	June 29 8:00 am
‡Aquitania	June 29	Cherbourg	July 5	June 28 8:00 pm	June 29 8:00 am
‡New York	June 29	Cherbourg	July 7	June 29 1:00 pm	June 29 8:00 pm
¶Columbus	June 30	Plymouth	July 7	June 29 8:00 pm	June 30 1:00 pm
‡N. Amsterdam	July 2	Plymouth	July 8	July 1 8:00 pm	July 2 7:30 am
§Champlain	July 2	Havre	July 9	July 1 8:00 pm	July 2 8:00 am
/Rex	July 2	Gibraltar	July 8	July 1 8:00 pm	July 2 9:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manulani	San Francisco	July	5	June 30 4:00 pm	June 30 8:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	July	6	July 1 4:00 pm	July 1 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	July	9	July 4 4:00 pm	July 4 8:30 pm

*Special address. Except Ireland. †Ireland only. ‡Special address. ¶Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. §France only. Special address. /Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m., on Tuesdays.

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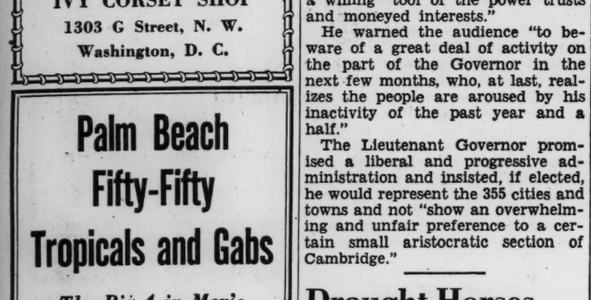

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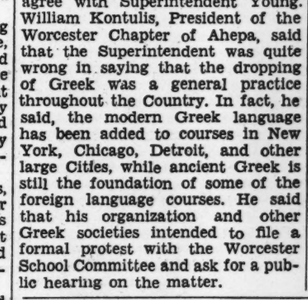

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Raccoons Ask a Question

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

One day Mr. and Mrs. Raccoon were coming from the fair, carrying a heavy basket with them, in which they were bringing a fine squash they had been exhibiting, and several monkeys on sticks which they had bought for the Raccoon children.

The basket was awkward to carry because the neck of the squash hung out one way and the ends of the monkey-sticks the other way, so that only one animal could carry it at a time. First, Mr. Raccoon would lug it along until his arms were tired, and then Mrs. Raccoon would take a turn, but at last they were both out of breath, and stopped to sit down by the side of the road.

Now it happened that they had sat down by an ant hill, and after a few minutes Mrs. Raccoon said:

"Do look how that ant is running around and around the ant hill! What do you think is the trouble?"

A Busy Ant

Mr. Raccoon looked and sure enough an ant appeared out of the grass and raced about the corner of the hill at top speed, and then in another moment, there was the ant coming out of the grass and racing about the corner of the ant hill. This happened nearly fifty times while they were watching; it made the raccoons dizzy to watch. They tried calling out to the ant, but the creature only said in a shrill, tiny voice: "Too busy to answer questions!" and raced breathlessly on.

While they were watching, a bear came along the road, with some fine zinnias he had been showing at the fair.

He stopped with the raccoons to pass the time of day, and he, too, became very much interested in the ant.

But after looking very wise indeed, and talking about the interesting books he had read about ants, he at last admitted that he could not understand why the ant was acting that way either.

Then a fox came along who had been to see the horse racing at the fair. He was dressed in a checked suit, and his tie-pin was a gold riding whip, and as he walked he whistled merrily. The bear, who was a neighbor of his, called him over to the ant hill to watch the ant, but after a minute he said airily:

"Never took any interest in ants. None of my family ever has," and began combing his yellow whiskers, looking at himself with pleasure in a little mirror which he took out of his pocket.

Just then an ox came heavily along the road. He was tired, for he had been taking part in the stone-pulling contest at the fair. He and his companion had done very well and won the red ribbon, but it was hard work and he was tired.

The animals called him over to the ant hill and he did his best to oblige them, and stared hard at the ant, and said nothing for a long time.

The Ox Slept on It

"Well, what do you think?" asked Mrs. Raccoon at last.

The ox did not answer and when they looked at him they saw that he had gone to sleep.

"Don't wake him up," said the bear kindly. "He wouldn't know, anyhow." So they let him sleep, standing there on his four legs, the red ribbon at his horn sinking lower and lower as he drowsed.

All this time the little ant was speeding out of the grass and around the ant hill, out of the grass and around the ant hill, out of the grass and around the ant hill, like a mad thing.

"Well, I suppose we must be going along," said Mr. Raccoon at last, getting up slowly. "Here, Nelly, I'll take a turn with the basket."

"Of course we must get home if the children are to have any supper," said Mrs. Raccoon, "but I wish I might have known what is wrong with that ant."

Just then down the road came the farm cat in a sunbonnet, with her purse over her arm, and a little basket of hatching eggs in her paw. She looked in a hurry.

"Mrs. Cat, Mrs. Cat," called Mrs. Raccoon and the others joined in her cry. "Won't you come over and see what's wrong with this ant who won't stop running and running and running around the ant hill?"

The cat went right on walking, but she came over to the side of the road and gave the ant hill one look out of her green eyes as she went by.

"'Tain't the same ant," said Mrs. Cat, never stopping.

And do you know, it wasn't.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

They Took Turns in Carrying It—A Drawing by Maurice Day

Who Would Be a Town Mouse?

Mr. and Mrs. Country Mouse lived in an old farmyard barn where they were very happy, until one day, when their son Joey was just beginning to run about, a town mouse came to visit them and told of the exciting and adventurous life he led, and of the many wonderful things he had to eat—things of which they had never even heard.

From that time Mr. and Mrs. Country Mouse became more and more discontented. They were always grumbling at the dullness of their lives and complaining because they had nothing to eat but grain, until at last they decided to make a change and see the world, and setting out with Joey for the nearby town they soon found a likely looking house in which to live.

Everything seemed to turn out just as they had been told. They soon discovered where the larder was, and found they could easily get into it by crawling under the floor. The shelves were full of wonderful kinds of food—cheese, bread, cake, and all sorts of good things. But best of all was a great pie on which the family feasted until they could eat no more.

Mr. and Mrs. Nibble

You can imagine their disappointment when they found, the next night, that not only had the remains of the lovely pie gone, but nothing was left in the larder except sealed jars and tins. So they all had to go to bed hungry.

The following night, after searching for any stray crumb that might not have been swept up, they heard a scratching sound in the wall of the larder where some plaster had fallen. A little hole appeared which grew larger and larger until out stepped a lady and gentleman mouse and their small daughter.

They introduced themselves as Mr. and Mrs. Nibble, and said that they lived next door. It was easy to see, by the dull brown color of their fur, that they belonged to the town, but Mr. and Mrs. Country Mouse welcomed them to their home all the same for, as they said, "one mouse is as good as another whatever his complexion!"

Joey was introduced to little Gnawra who was very shy at first. When she thought he wasn't looking, however, she stole a glance at him and quite evidently admired his whiskers which were just beginning to grow.

Mr. Country Mouse told Mr. Nibble of his family's distress and hunger, for he thought that an experienced town mouse might be able to advise him what to do. He explained about the disappearance of the wonderful pie and all the other good things from the larder, and how not a crumb was to be found in the house.

"We are in no better plight!" said Mr. Nibble. "The humans who occupied our house moved out of it two days ago leaving it quite empty, and we have worked our way through this wall in the hopes of finding plenty of food here."

"Perhaps," said Mr. Country Mouse, "if we all worked very hard we might gnaw our way through the wall into the house on the other side of this."

A Welcome Invitation

But Mr. Nibble, who looked very kind and wise, shook his head doubtfully saying it would take far too long.

"If only we had stayed in the barn!" said Mr. Country Mouse. "We did not realize how happy we were in those days."

"No, indeed," cried Mrs. Country Mouse, wiping her eyes, "even if our food was simple there was always plenty of it. But we wanted to see the world, and were eager for the excitement of town life."

"I fear you have been misled," said Mr. Nibble, shaking his head sadly, and looking wiser than ever.

"We have our fun and frolics at times it is true, but on the whole our life is one of hardship, and only the sharpest and cleverest town mice succeed in earning a good living. Be advised by me and return to your old home. What would we not give for such a chance of happiness!"

"Nothing is easier," said Mr. Country Mouse, beginning to look more cheerful. "Come with us; there is food in plenty for all."

Mr. and Mrs. Nibble were quite overcome by the kindness of this invitation, and little Gnawra skipped for joy. So that very same night they took their departure from the town never to return.

Since that time they have all lived happily together in the old barn, and Mr. Nibble declares that the simple life suits him wonderfully well. As for Joey and Gnawra, no young mice have better games than they in the hayfields and the granary, and every day, as Joey's whiskers grow longer, Gnawra admires them more and more.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

They Introduced Themselves as Mr. and Mrs. Nibble

Summer Blizzard

Petals from the snowball trees
flutter 'neath the stirring breeze
to the ground.

Every time the white bush shakes
a drift of perfumed petal-flakes
flurry 'round.

So the warmest time of year
is really temperate, for here
is coolness found.

JANNIS PARKER

Princess Elizabeth's New Doll

Princess Elizabeth, heir apparent to the English throne, promises to be as keen a collector as her grandmother, Queen Mary. We have already heard of the precious, and semi-precious Scotch stones she finds when the Royal Family stays at Balmoral, and now we learn that she is making a collection of national dolls in their interesting and varied costumes.

It must have been an exciting moment when Queen Mary gave the little Princess a beautifully dressed Eskimo doll recently, which had been cut out of driftwood by an Eskimo woman, and had been sent to London for inclusion in an exhibition of hand crafts. The Queen, who was visiting the exhibition, and whose keen eye never misses an object of interest, was attracted by the many colored, leather clothes worn by the doll, and remembering the Princess, she immediately bought it for the collection.

Manchester Beach

Lying on a sunny beach
Hearing water fuss
On the rocks beside you is
Fun enough for us.

Jenny's got a swimming suit
Striped in green and yellow;
Tommy has a bouncing ball;
Jim's a saucy fellow,
Sitting on the singing sands
Eating bread and butter,
While impatient baby waves
Curl and growl and mutter
Up against the rocks: while we
Kick our toes and say:
"Keep your distance, water, please,
Or we'll go away.
Yes, we know just what you want—
Dance and play with you;
We have swum all morning, now
We've got things to do."
Tommy has a piece of pie,
Jenny's at the ham;
Will you kindly look at Jim,
Nearly sunk in jam!

Lying on a sunny beach,
Hearing water fuss
On the rocks beside you is—
Good enough for us.

A. J. S.

A Present for a King

When Yugoslavia's young King Peter comes to the throne in 1942, he will receive a wonderful present from the boys and girls of his country.

A present is usually kept a secret until the last minute, but in this case everyone will know about it because it will be growing and growing for the next four years!

The scheme is for each school to plant fruit trees wherever possible—on barren places and on mountain-sides—so that the country may be still more beautiful, and children to come may have an abundance of good fruit to enjoy.

The boys and girls are full of splendid ideas for their scheme.

"We will plant trees for our friends too," they say, "and for all those who we do not know, for all men are brothers."

Reading Under Summer Skies

Book Reviews

Vacation days are here again and this means time to do the things you want to do most of all. You have had books at school and perhaps you have read some for pleasure during the school term, but now you will have leisure for your special interests. Of course, you will want to include reading in your summer activities for it is in quiet surroundings either at home, or away, that real joy in books may be yours.

Among the recent books you will find some to entertain you, others that will take you to new and interesting places and widen your acquaintance with people, their manners and customs. There are imaginative books, others on hobbies, about animals and all sorts of subjects. We can suggest but a few here, from among the many spread for your summer feast.

Boys and Scenes of Other Days

Boys will especially enjoy a new book that tells of stirring and eventful days in the history of the United States when men left their homes and business for the California gold fields in '49. "The Nuggets of Singing Creek," by Grace S. Dawson, makes very real to young readers the journey that thirteen-year-old David Maxwell and his father made to California from their home on a Massachusetts farm. They set out first in a sailing ship, the "Seagull," which took them into the harbor of Chagres. They then crossed the Isthmus in a strange native boat, a "dugout," and landed in Panama, where they just caught the steamer "Oregon," sailing for San Francisco. It was David's first ocean voyage and everything was new and strange.

David had left behind his ten-year-old sister Joy. She was to stay at Uncle Richard's big house in Boston, where she was to attend school and study music. Joy had said when they parted: "Davy, don't forget to write letters to me. Write every little thing that happens to you. Tell what the people look like and all." David did write letters to his sister, and Father wrote a song for her now and then.

It is an interesting tale that unfolds as the experiences of David and his father at Singing Creek, where they settled, are told in this story of frontier life. There are exciting moments when things happen to delay their success, but all ends well. We particularly like the account of David's visit to a delightful old Spanish "rancho" in the lovely Sacramento Valley. He is reminded of his New England farm home and feels very strongly the longing for the land. He realizes there is more real joy and satisfaction in the wealth that comes from the land and growing things, than can ever come from digging gold. Unlike most stories of the gold rush, this ends with the heroes turning their backs on the gold fields and of their choosing to return to the cultivation of the land. David and his father make their plans to send for Joy and settle on a "rancho" in California.

"Jerry of Seven Mile Creek," by Elmer E. Ferris, has for its scene a Wisconsin country town in the eighties. Boys of today will enjoy looking backward with the author to his boyhood, for he grew up in just such a community, and Jerry's activities are much the same as Mr. Ferris's own. He makes us feel very well acquainted with Seven Mile Creek and with all its people, too.

Jerry Foster was a lad who, above everything else, wanted to play in a band. He had heard a band once in Fond du Lac and he thought it the finest music in the world. How he wanted to play in a band and most of all he wanted to play a drum!

The story tells of the everyday doings in the village and of the big events as well, such as the coming of the Circus. But best of all it tells of Jerry's accomplishments, of how his wish was fulfilled and he did play a drum, and not only that, but how he organized the Lamartine Martial Band and became its leader at the age of twelve. This is a good story filled with fun and interesting events that happened sixty years ago. Thomas Fogarty, the artist, has made pictures and end papers that catch the spirit of this real story of a real boy.

A Runaway

"Runaway Balboa," by Enid Johnson, and pictured by Anne Merriam Peck, is an amusing picture travel book about a mule. Oh, not the kind of mule you think it is, but an electric mule! For Balboa helped pull the ships through the Panama Canal. Of all the mules at the Canal Zone, Balboa was the youngest and newest and shiniest. My, but he was proud to help the big ships on their journeys! But as time went on Balboa wearied of staying in one place and always running back and forth on the same track. He saw ships from all over the world and he saw airplanes and birds flying in the sky. "Only mules are stay-at-homes," he thought sadly. One evening as he chatted with Papa Pelican who enjoyed visiting with him, Balboa said: "Is the whole world like the Canal Zone?" "No, indeed," answered Papa Pelican. "When the boys and I fly across the sky, we see many wonderful sights different from all this." This made Balboa more unhappy and he longed to see the world. So early one morning he gave a quick jerk. Snap! went the hawser and soon he was cut loose from the tracks and on to the grass. "Now for some fun!"

Pictures and story tell of Balboa's experiences on his runaway journey and how, after his wanderings, he was glad enough to get back home again. It's fun to read about this new kind of hero in a picture book, and you will feel as if you had taken a trip to the Canal Zone, so interesting are the descriptions and so gay and real are the pictures of this corner of the world.

Cat Tales

"The Famous Cats of Fairyland," is a collection of stories in which fairy cats play the leading roles as only fairy cats could behave and bring to pass such wondrous accomplishments. You will find some of your old friends, we're sure, for such celebrities as Dick Whittington's Cat, Kotofei Ivanovitch, who hails from the Siberian Forests and sets himself up as "Mayor," bringing all the animals in the forest under his rule, and the well known Cheshire Cat from "Alice in Wonderland": these are all here. There are many others you will recognize among the twenty-six famous cats and you will, perhaps, find some you have never heard of before. This is a book you will enjoy reading yourself, and it is the sort of book that's fun for reading aloud. Tuck it in among your books to take to the country, or save it for a rainy day, wherever you may be.

Curly had lived all his life on a farm in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts. Now comes his great chance to spend his summer vacation at the seashore! Curly discovers that Sandy, the girl who lives next door, is a tomboy and is just as good a playmate as a fellow could have for she knows about all the good times to be had at the seashore. Together they spend a jolly summer, learning to sail a boat of their own and having an exciting adventure on the last day of vacation. This is all told in a pleasant story, "Happy Harbor," written and illustrated by George and Doris Hauman. These artist-authors spend their summers at Scituate and they and their own small boy have had just such good times as Curly and Sandy on the South Shore of Massachusetts. Looking ahead to vacation days, it will be fun to read this book in anticipation of good times to come.

Books Reviewed

The Nuggets of Singing Creek, by Grace S. Dawson, illustrated by Loren Barton. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co., $2.

Jerry of Seven Mile Creek, by Elmer E. Ferris. Illustrated by Thomas Fogarty. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co., $2.

Runaway Balboa. Story by Enid Johnson. Pictures by Anne Merriam Peck. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

The Famous Cats of Fairyland, stories collected by Lowry Charles Wimberly. Illustrated by Nina Barr Wheeler. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.50.

Happy Harbor, by George and Doris Hauman. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

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MONDAY and THURSDAY

Red Sox Gain Four Places Among League All-Stars

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Red Sox will be well represented in the sixth annual all-star game at Cincinnati. Manager Joe Cronin, Jimmy Foxx, Lefty Grove and Roger Cramer were all selected today on the American League's squad of 23 players.

It will be the fifth classic for both Cronin and Foxx, who have played leading parts in all previous junior circuit triumphs. Joe appeared in the 1933 and '34 wearing a Washington uniform, and in '35 and '37 sported the red hose of Boston. Jimmy competed with the Athletics in 1933 and '34, and under the Red Sox banner in '36 and '37.

Grove is joining the squad for the third time, having taken part with the A's in 1933 and the Red Sox in '36. Cramer played in the '35 game while still a member of Connie Mack's club.

Coincidental with the announcement of the all-star game squad of 23 players today, the American League more firmly established at least one item of importance—there is only one second baseman. Charley Gehringer, Detroit's mechanical man, is chosen for the sixth successive year, and all alone.

While the list of participants in the annual classic—scheduled for Cincinnati July 6—includes seven pitchers, five outfielders, three catchers, three first basemen, two shortstops and two third basemen, it contains only one second sacker. To Gehringer goes the distinguished honor of gaining sole possession of the middle bag.

Picked by Managers

As this year's squad is selected entirely by the managers throughout the American League, with the final check of Joe McCarthy, who again directs the team against the rival National Leaguers, the tribute to the veteran Detroiter is of the highest order.

If there were any interested spectators who in the past doubted Gehringer's right to be classed among the all-time greats, the events of these all-star games must have erased this feeling. Down through all five mid-season classics, though other infielders, outfielders, pitchers, and catchers have been presented in shifts, only one second baseman was roaming that territory in front of right-center field.

As the sixth game approaches, the name of Charley Gehringer is alone in an individual leadership. His .529 batting average for the five past contests is highest among the so-called regulars. No player who has appeared in two or more games comes close to this mark. Jimmy Foxx, in four battles, has compiled a .455 figure.

Gehrig On Again

Another five-time repeater is Lou Gehrig, the "iron man" of the Yankees. Off to a slow start this season, there was a suspicion that the consecutive game sensation might be forgotten by the committee. But the batting hero of the 1937 classic is in there again and will probably shine with his customary brilliance.

Also selected for the sixth consecutive game was Vernon "Lefty" Gomez, another Yankee ace. The lanky Californian is not pitching with his usual greatness, but apparently the rival managers and Joe McCarthy remember his noteworthy performances in past classics.

Many of the players previously chosen are missing on the new team. Tommy Bridges and Mel Harder, who with Gomez pitched the American League to its fourth triumph in five starts last season at Washington, are both off the current list. Ben Chapman, Sammy West and Al Simmons are three other prominent names missing.

Six Yankees

The Yankees head the list with six players. The Red Sox and Tigers have four each, the Indians and Senators three apiece, and the Browns, Athletics and White Sox one. You may remember that Yankee players dominated the 1937 classic in Griffith Stadium. Following is the list:

First Basemen—Foxx, Red Sox; Greenberg, Tigers, and Gehrig, Yankees.

Second Baseman—Gehringer, Tigers.

Third Basemen—Rolfe, Yankees, and Lewis, Senators.

Shortstops—Cronin, Red Sox, and Travis, Senators.

Outfielders—Averill, Indians; Di Maggio, Yankees; Cramer, Red Sox; Johnson, Athletics, and Kreevich, White Sox.

Pitchers—Grove, Red Sox; Gomez and Ruffing, Yankees; Feller and Allen, Indians, and Newsom, Browns.

Catchers — Dickey, Yankees; R. Ferrell, Senators, and York, Tigers.

The managers of the respective teams, of course, will be McCarthy and Bill Terry. The American League coaches are Fletcher, Yankees, and Baker, Tigers. Painter of the Yankees will act as trainer.

* * *

Tomorrow, the Red Sox open a three-game Fenway Park series with Washington. On Friday and Saturday they play two singles with the Athletics over in Philadelphia, and on Sunday meet the Yankees in a stadium engagement.

* * *

The Bees play in Brooklyn through Thursday and return to Boston for a Friday double-header and a Saturday single with the Phillies. The Giants are at the Hive next Sunday for two games.

* * *

Tommy Reis, young right-hander, has been optioned to Milwaukee by the Bees.

Alice Marble And Helen Jacobs Win

WIMBLEDON, England, June 27 (AP)—Alice Marble, second seeded player from San Francisco, and Helen Jacobs, former champion, moved into the quarter-final round of the all-England tennis championships today after the start of play had been delayed by rain.

Miss Marble took the measure of Ruth Mary Hardwick of England, 7—5, 6—4, and Miss Jacobs easily won from Peggy Scriven, also of England, 6—3, 6—0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	37	21	.638
New York	34	25	.576
Boston	33	26	.559
Washington	34	31	.523
Detroit	32	31	.508
Philadelphia	26	30	.464
Chicago	20	33	.377
St. Louis	19	38	.333

Results June 25

St. Louis 12, Washington 9.
New York 9, Detroit 3.
Other games postponed.

Results June 26

Washington 9, St. Louis 1.
Washington 7, St. Louis 2.
New York 10, Detroit 3.
Other games postponed.

Bay State Golf League
(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost
Westboro	75½	44½
Wachusett	75	45
Sandy Burr	65½	54½
Riverside	55	65
Monoosnock	52	68
Marlboro	37½	82½

Results Yesterday

Wachusett 8, Riverside 3.
Westboro 10, Marlboro 2.
Sandy Burr 8½, Monoosnock 3½.

Lupien, Ingalls Head Parade In Eastern League

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Harvard lost its chance to tie for the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship last week but it won practically everything else in sight in the circuit except its series with Yale.

A 5-0 defeat at New Haven definitely relegated the Crimson to second place behind Dartmouth, which finished up the previous week with nine victories and three defeats. Harvard came back at home the next day to win 6-3 and finish the league campaign with eight wins and four losses and to consign Yale, which split even in its 12 games, to fourth place behind Princeton. The Elis gained revenge with a 7-6 victory at New London Friday in the "rubber" game which doesn't count in the league race.

On the other hand Harvard took team batting laurels with a .284 average; the individual batting and pitching crowns and a couple of minor clouting titles.

Ulysses Lupien of Harvard won the Charles H. Blair bat, emblem of hitting supremacy, with a .475 average. He hit safely three times in five trips to the plate in the Yale series. His nearest rival was Monroe (Moe) Jubitz, Yale's star pitcher, who jumped his average to .379 in a final spurt. Eddie Collins, Jr., of Yale, the Blue's previous candidate, dropped back to .366 at the finish.

Lupien also made the most hits, 19, led in total bases with 34, and tied for the home run lead as he and Bill Fallon of Princeton each hit three. Paul Doyle of Harvard led in doubles with four and Reino Grondahl in runs batted in with 13. Walter Johnson of Cornell took the Princeton A. A. cup with 12 stolen bases, and led in scoring with 17 runs. George McLaughlin, Dartmouth, and Walter Shinn, Penn, hit three triples each to lead that department.

Although beaten by Yale for the first time this season, Harvard's Ed Ingalls finished on top with five victories and one defeat for a .833 average. Hal Wonson of Dartmouth tied a league record by winning eight decisions, against three defeats, pitched 82 innings and turned in the season's best game, a two-hitter against Cornell that tied another league record. Jubitz was strikeout king with 11 in one game and 55 for the season.

Yale and Columbia shared team fielding honors with .941 averages. The leading hitters (8 or more hits):

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Lupien, Harvard	12	40	14	19	.475
Jubitz, Yale	10	29	4	11	.379
Shinn, Penn	9	32	5	12	.357
Radvilas, Columbia	12	46	12	17	.370
Collins, Yale	12	41	5	15	.366
Johns, Harvard	12	47	11	17	.326
Jenkins, Dartmouth	12	45	10	15	.333
Hanna, Dartmouth	12	42	7	14	.333
Jabara, Princeton	10	36	5	12	.333
Tesreau, Dartmouth	12	36	8	12	.333
McLaughlin, Dartm'th	11	39	9	13	.333

Sox Contribution to All-Stars

By a Staff Photographer

Jimmy Foxx, Manager Joe Cronin, and Roger Cramer. Inset—Bob "Lefty" Grove

Foxx and Cronin Are Appearing on the American League All-Star Game Squad for the Fifth Time. Grove Has Been on Three Times and Cramer Twice

Eastern Crew Hopes Slim Against Westerners Today

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 27 (AP)—When the mighty Hudson is racing at full tide toward the sea about 4:45 (E. S. T.) this afternoon seven of the nation's foremost university crews will pull out from Krum Elbow on their annual four-mile race down the torrent.

The Washington Huskies, who have swept the river for the last two years, and also scored a notable triumph at the 1936 Olympics at Berlin, are expected to be swinging their long paddles out in front again when they cross the finish line near the city limits of this old-time regatta town.

The California Bears are expected to give their west coast rivals a bang-up contest right down to the last wave, but the other five crews are supposed to be in the event strictly for the ride. The East hasn't supplied a winner since the Navy triumphed somewhat unexpectedly in 1931.

This sad fact is reflected in the circumstance that only 12 cars will be attached to the observation train that chugs along the river bank. Old days, before the western crews began making a shooting gallery out of the event, there used to be anyhow two dozen cars filled with enthusiasts.

Completing the field are Navy, Syracuse, Cornell, Columbia and Wisconsin, and they are regarded in approximately that order. That is, if something drastic happens to both Washington and California, then the East looks to the Navy oarsmen to bring back the happy days. If nothing drastic happens, then Washington and California may be urged to stay at home and stage the Poughkeepsie Regatta between them, telegraphing the result eastward.

Some of the old eastern oarsmen think the Navy has a powerful incentive to win. Charles (Buck) Walsh, coach of the Middies, fell heavily night before last, injuring his back, and is in a local hospital. The contention is that this has made the Middies very grim and determined, but the average observer would rather have a stroke oar like Don Hume of Washington than a dozen "incentives."

Hume is one of the most remarkable young men who ever stroked a shell. He weighs only 169 pounds, yet since he became boss man of the Washington boat the Huskies have won 12-straight races against the pick of the world's crews. They've never finished behind when Hume was lending his lean, muscular strength to the oars.

Among the distinguished ones expected to be on hand this afternoon is President Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose childhood home, Hyde Park, is almost opposite the starting point. He will watch the race from the presidential yacht, the U. S. S. Potomac. Two of his sons have been good oarsmen.

Five hundred fifty members of the second year class at Annapolis came up in six destroyers to watch the classic.

Washington set the record last year, chopping off the four miles in 18:33 and 3.5 seconds, which is around 13 miles an hour.

Of those who helped Hume establish this mark, only Capt. Gordon Adams and Johnny White, who row No. 5 and No. 6, respectively, are left. So it is something of a tribute to Coach Al Ulbrickson that he has five new Huskies in his boat and still has the favorite.

None of the seven crews has a favored position in the race, so it will be won strictly on merit. The seven of them are started right out in the middle of the Hudson, which must be a mile wide at this point. If it continues to rain, as it did yesterday, the spectators on the banks won't have the slightest idea which crew has won until the signal cannon sounds.

Regatta Facts

By the Associated Press

Salient facts on today's Intercollegiate Rowing Regatta on the Hudson River.

First race: The freshman event for the Steward's Cup over a two-mile course. The entries and the lanes: Cornell lane 2; Columbia lane 3; Washington lane 4; Syracuse lane 5; California lane 6. Last year's winner, Washington. Record 9:11 3-5 set by Cornell in 1909.

Second race: The junior varsity event for the Kennedy Challenge Trophy over a three-mile course. The entries and the lanes: Navy lane 1; Cornell lane 2; Columbia lane 3; California lane 4; Washington lane 5; Syracuse lane 6. Last year's winner, Washington. Record, 13:44, set by Washington in 1937.

Third race: Varsity event for the 'Varsity Challenge Cup over a four-mile course. The entries and the lanes: Wisconsin lane 1; Washington lane 2; Columbia lane 3; California lane 4; Cornell lane 5; Syracuse lane 6; Navy lane 7. Last year's winner, Washington. Record 18:33 3-5 set by Washington in 1937.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Fred Perry, defending champion, eliminated John Van Ryn in Wimbledon tennis championships.

Tony Cuccinello and Turner Named for All-Star Nine

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Cincinnati fans who turn out for the interleague All-Star game at Redland Field a week from Wednesday will see a lot of familiar figures in new roles. For the Reds are leading the National League's youth movement in an effort to end the rival circuit's string of victories in the midsummer classic.

Five Cincinnati players were chosen by vote of the eight National League managers for places on the squad of 23 men, announced today. And only one of them ever has taken part in an all-star game. In addition, Bill Terry of the New York Giants, who will manage the team, picked Will McKechnie, Cincinnati manager, as one of his coaches.

The rest of the squad, including four players each from the Giants and the Chicago Cubs and three each from Brooklyn and Cincinnati, follows the same lines. In contrast to the American League squad, featuring the same veteran sluggers who have won four of the five previous clashes, the National features newcomers. Only 10 of the 23 players have appeared in all-star contests and only the Cubs' hardy perennial, Catcher Leo (Gabby) Hartnett, has been in all of them.

The American Leaguers offer two players, Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees and Charley Gehringer, Detroit second baseman, who have played in every game, as well as Lefty Gomez of the Yanks, who has pitched four times and was a member of the squad the other year. Twelve others have seen all-star service and another, Hank Greenberg, was an idle member of the 1937 squad.

In addition to Gehrig, the World Champion Yankees contributed five men—Pitchers Red Ruffing and Gomez, Catcher Bill Dickey, Third Baseman Red Rolfe and Outfielder Joe Di Maggio. All are veterans of previous teams.

Cincinnati's delegation is topped by the "double no-hit" mound star, Johnny Vander Meer. It also includes Paul Derringer, veteran pitcher, Catcher Ernie Lombardi, First Baseman Frank McCormick and Outfielder Ival Goodman. Derringer pitched one inning of the 1935 game, while Lombardi was on last year's squad but only warmed the bench.

The 10 veterans include Tony Cuccinello of the Boston Bees, who played in the 1933 inaugural game and hasn't been back since; Carl Hubbell, who also pitched in that game and has missed only the 1935 contest, and Joe Medwick of the Cardinals, Mel Ott of the Giants, and Billy Herman of the Cubs, who have been regulars every year since 1934.

The American Leaguers also have three four-year men, Earl Averill of Cleveland, Joe Cronin and Jimmy Foxx of the Boston Red Sox, as well as Boston's Lefty Grove, who pitched in 1933. The squad:

National League

Pitchers—John Vander Meer and Paul Derringer, Cincinnati; Carl Hubbell, New York; Bill Lee, Chicago; Jim Turner, Boston; Mace Brown, Pitsburgh; Catchers—Leo Hartnett, Chicago, Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati; Gordon Phelps, Brooklyn; Infielders—Frank McCormick, Cincinnati; Billy Herman and Stanley Hack, Chicago: Floyd Vaughan, Pittsburgh; Leo Durocher and Harry Lavagetto, Brooklyn; Tony Cuccinello, Boston; Outfielders—Joe Medwick, St. Louis; Herschel Martin, Philadelphia; Ival Goodman, Cincinnati; Mel Ott, Joe Moore and Hank Leiber, New York; Lloyd Waner, Pittsburgh.

Manager—Bill Terry, New York; Coaches—Bill McKechnie, Cincinnati, and Frank Frisch, St. Louis; Batting Practice Pitchers—Sylvester Johnson, Philadelphia, and Clyde Shoun, St. Louis; Batting Practice Catcher, Bill Hershberger, Cincinnati.

College Golf Starts Today At Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27 (AP)—The collegiate forces of American golf, assembled from 45 schools, entered today the serious business of attempting to qualify over a record field in the 41st annual national intercollegiate golf championship.

Arrayed in the starting schedule were some 175 golfers, a new high for this collegiate classic, and from the time the first ball was fired away this morning it looked like a battle royal for the 32 places allotted to the championship until the last score is posted Tuesday.

One 18-hole round was on today's program over the 6,448-yard rolling course of the Louisville Country Club, where par figures of 36-35—71 have taken a neat lacing in tuneups by the collegiate contingent. The final 18 holes of the qualifying are scheduled for tomorrow.

Title Wide Open

While the individual championship appeared definitely one of those wide-open affairs, Louisiana State University, Yale, Stanford and the defending titleholder, Princeton, were favored in the team division. The team crown will go to the low foursome of the 36 holes of qualifying play.

Observers, a bit hesitant to single out an individual favorite, rallied their support to a dozen sharpshooters considered potential threats for the crown, undefended because Fred Haas, Jr., of New Orleans, the 1937 champion, has completed his allotted college years.

A teammate of Haas and his victim in the finals a year ago, Paul Leslie of Louisiana State University, was among the highly-rated competitors. Leslie also was runnerup to Chuck Kocsis of Michigan in 1936. He is president of the Intercollegiate Association, with Sid Richardson of Northwestern favored to succeed him.

Turnesa Prominent

Mentioned prominently also were Willie Turnesa of Holy Cross, Bill Barclay of Michigan, Arthur Doering of Stanford, Tommy Barnes of Georgia Tech, Henry Castillo of Louisiana State, Bobby Jacobson of Dartmouth and John Hobart of Illinois.

Turnesa was medalist a year ago at Oakmont (Pa.) with rounds of 75-71—146. Princeton's team winning total over that difficult course was 644. It has been predicted it will take around 140 to win medalist honors on the Louisville layout, with a figure of close to 600 necessary for the team trophy.

Match play elimination in the championship bracket of 32 players starts Wednesday, with two 18-hole rounds scheduled. Thereafter one round daily is on the program, all at 36 holes starting with the quarter-finals.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

BROOKLINE, Mass. — Louise Reymond, of Smith, wins college girls' invitation tennis championship with 2—6, 6—3, 6—2 victory over Elaine Fischel, U. C. L. A.

STRATFORD, Conn. — Dick Shaughnessy, Dedham, Mass., retains .410-gauge title and Frank Kelly, West Orange, N. J., keeps 20-gauge championship in Great Eastern skeet shoot.

NEW YORK—Glenn Cunningham wins half-mile at Metropolitan A. A. U. championships in 1m. 56.5s., but fails in effort to break Met record; Josef Mostert runs "special" half-mile in 1m. 54.4s.

CINCINNATI—Sam Snead takes $1,000 first money in $5,000 Goodall invitation golf tourney, defeating Gene Sarazen on second hole of playoff.

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Baruna, owned by Henry C. Taylor, New York, wins 635-mile Newport-Bermuda ocean yacht race, finishing more than eight hours before nearest rival.

CHATTANOOGA—Rogers Hornsby is named manager of Chattanooga, Southern Association; to be placed on active-player list.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Ven Savage, Salt Lake City, defeats fellow-townsman, Ed Kingsley, 1 up in 39 holes to win Trans-Mississippi golf championship.

WIMBLEDON, England — Helen Wills Moody defeats Bobbie Henie Miller 8—6, 6—4, to reach quarter-finals of all-England tennis championships; ankle injury causes Roderich Menzel to default in men's singles.

NEW YORK—Carl Hubbell wins 200th major-league pitching victory of his career, hurling Giants to 5-1 triumph over Cubs.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y. — Lou Gregory wins National A. A. U. 20-kilometer run in 1h. 10m. 21s., leading Millrose A. A. teammates, Mel Porter and Jean Berthelot, in close finish.

PITTSBURGH—Stella Walsh wins nine women's events and runs on two relay teams in "Polish Olympic" meet.

BEAUMONT, Texas—Schoolboy Rowe, pitching for Beaumont, bests Daffy Dean and Dallas 2-1 in pitchers' duel, allowing eight hits while Dean gives only four in comeback efforts.

Inter-Conference Meet Scheduled for Tonight

EVANSTON, Ill., June 27 (AP)—Star track and field performers of the Pacific Coast and the Big Ten, rained out of their scheduled intersectional contest Saturday, will meet this evening in the twilight at Dyche Stadium.

With the starting time set for 7 p. m. (C. D. T.), all 16 events were expected to be run off in an hour and a half before dark. The stadium has no lights.

Paced by the mighty Trojans of Southern California, the coast team is a heavy favorite to repeat its triumph of last year, when it won 92 to 44.

McSpaden Leads In State Open

By the Associated Press

Osterville, Mass., June 27

Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester today launched his bid for his third-straight Massachusetts Open Golf championship by carding a two-under-par 70 in a driving northeast rainstorm at Oyster Harbors. His brilliant first round included four birdies and gave him a four-stroke lead over the closest of his 84 rivals, Jack Reidy of Pakachoag Hill.

Track Meet Postponed

LYNN, Mass., June 27 (AP)—The New England A. A. U. track and field meet, originally scheduled for tonight, was postponed today until tomorrow night because of heavy rain.

More than 200 athletes, including several college men will go after N. E. titles as well as the right to represent the district in the national championships at Buffalo, starting July 4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	37	24	.607
Cincinnati	34	25	.576
Chicago	35	27	.565
Pittsburgh	31	24	.564
Boston	27	27	.500
St. Louis	26	31	.456
Brooklyn	25	35	.417
Philadelphia	16	38	.296

Results June 25

St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 8, Boston 7.
Chicago 5, New York 0.
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 6.

Results June 26

Philadelphia 10, Cincinnati 3.
Cincinnati 8, Philadelphia 5.
New York 5, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 1, Brooklyn 1. (Tie)
Pittsburgh at Boston, rain.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	2,000,000
Saturday's volume	1,161,760
1938 volume to date	168,525,798
1937 volume to date	226,921,387

Some Stocks Up, Others Are Hit By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Aircrafts, Utilities, and Specialties took the recovery play in today's stock market while many issues were unable to surmount profit selling barriers.

Prices tilted backward at the start but heavy buying support appeared near the second hour and for a time the ticker tape was 4 minutes in arrears. There was a subsequent recession and dealings turned exceptionally slow. Near the final lap quotations were well mixed. Transfers were at the rate of about 2,000,000 shares.

Steels lagged although the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated an increase in mill operations for the fourth consecutive week.

Wall Street, on the whole, thought the market absorbed offerings rather well in view of the sharp rally last week.

Prominent stocks in the rising division were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Glenn L. Martin, United Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, Public Service of N. J., Chrysler, American Can, Coca-Cola, International Harvester, J. C. Penney, and Air Reduction.

The curb market, on the whole, exhibited further improvement. Gainers here were American Cyanamid "B," American Gas & Electric, Lake Shore Mines, Lynch Corp., Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Midvale, Pepperell, and Scullin Steel. Singer Mfg. jumped 15 points on a small turnover.

Bonds Well Mixed

The bond market was well mixed today, with profit-taking cutting slightly into gains made the past week or so, especially in rails.

Some favored railroad liens, however, held to their upward course, including Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77, N. Y. Central 5s, Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65, Union Pacific 3½s of '71, Santa Fe convertible 4½s and 4s of '95 stamped, and Burlington 4½s.

Slightly lower were B. & O. convertible 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68. A few inactive issues broke widely, demonstrating the irregularity of the day's market. Santa Fe 4s of 1960 were down around 10 points and Southern Railway 4s of '38 were off around 6 points.

U. S. Treasury obligations developed weakness after inactivity in early trading. Losses ranged, in the more active issues, from 1-32 to around 6-32s. Foreign governments were mixed and mostly narrow.

In the list of utilities and industrials, small gains and losses were the rule.

Setbacks Wipe Out Early Wheat Gains

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—Setbacks of almost 2 cents a bushel in Chicago wheat prices late today turned earlier advances into fractional losses.

A depressing factor was that the United States wheat visible supply showed 402,000 bushels increase, the first increase since last September. With the domestic harvest movement being augmented, inferences were drawn that the visible supply would be constantly enlarged from now on.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchcanged to ⅛ cent lower compared with Saturday's finish, July 76⅞-77, Sept. 77⅞-78, corn unchanged to ⅜ off, July 57½-⅝, Sept. 59-59⅛, and oats unchanged to ¼ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices were again influenced by the activity in Wall Street and after a strong morning session, prices eased somewhat on profit taking and closing values were under the day's best. Rubber shares advanced sharply following higher quotations for that commodity and base metals, textiles and other commodity groups likewise moved higher. Domestic rails and American securities held steady, and British gilt-edged shares were in demand.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a firm tone and banking shares were in demand, Bank of France issue gaining almost 200 francs. Rentes finished 85 to 145 centimes up, while Royal Dutch and Suez Canal both gained about 50 francs.

Liverpool: Sharp advances were registered in cotton futures and final quotes were 11 to 13 points up. General buying was influenced by good overseas advices and the strength in Wall Street. There was some local profit taking at the close.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, June 27

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Demand	$4.95¾	$4.96¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.95¼	4.96⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0278⅝	.0279	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1696	.1699	.1695
Swits'l'd—franc	.2293	.2297	†
Italy—lira	.05261⅛	.05265⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4029	.4032	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5533	.5541	†
Sweden—krona	.2554	.2559	.4537
Norway—krone	.2490	.2494	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2211	.2216	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091½	.0091½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0347¾	.0348½	.0351
Finland—finn'k	.0219½	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1888	.1887	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234½	.0235	.0298

South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2615	.2615	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2350	.2350	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4300	.4300	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2888	.2894	.8440
India—rupee	.3675	.3680	.6180
Java—florin	.5548	.5555	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3100	.3100	*
Shanghai—dol	.1837½	.1840††	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5765	.5780	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9900	.9906	1.0931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Partly changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Nominal.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
46¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	46¾	46	46	Jun 24
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	2	41	41	41	+1
10½	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	34	10½	10½	10¼	— ⅛
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	4	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
23	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	2	20¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
2½	1⅜	Advance Rumely	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
58½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	28	59½	58¾	58	— ½
1¼	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	18	10½	10¼	10½	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	8	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	8	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
17⅞	6½	Alleghan pf $30 ww	16	8⅞	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅜
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	6	19¼	19	19	
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	2	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	5	167½	165½	165½	—4½
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅜e)	2	8	8	8	Jun 22
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅛e)	5	12¼	12	13¼	+ ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stra	70	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	51½	50	51½	+1½
51¾	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	88	48	46	46	—1⅝
15½	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	8	15¾	15	15¼	— ¼
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
72½	55	Amerada Corp (2)	16	72	69	71½	+2½
66	40	Am Ag ChDel (2½e)	2	64	62½	62½	Jun 24
18⅜	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	23	19½	18¼	18⅞	+ ½
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	17	35⅝	34⅝	35	
97	70¾	Am Can (4)	22	98	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	166	165½	165½	— ½
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	36	24½	23	23½	— ⅝
50	27	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	7	43	42¾	42½	— ½
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	34	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Jun 4
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	106	105½	106½	—4½
8½	4½	Am Colortype	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
13¾	9	Am Comi Alco	4	11	11	11	+ ½
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	—1¼
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	79	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
6½	4	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y 24
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Power	13	4	3¾	3⅞	
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
25¼	13⅞	Am & F P $7 pf	12	21⅜	19½	20¼	— ⅛
11½	5½	Am & F P 2d pf	3	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	10¾	10	10¾	Jun 24
4¾	2	Am Hide & Leather	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	21	21	21	+ ⅝
39	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	40½	40	40½	+1½
2¼	1½	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 25
19½	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
7⅛	4½	Am International	8	7	6¾	7	
23½	12⅝	Am Locomotive	32	20¾	19	19	—1
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	2	54	54	54	— ¼
14⅞	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	9	15¼	14⅜	14¾	— ⅛
5¼	2¾	Am M & Met	8	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅜
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	14	34½	33¼	34½	+ ⅛
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Jun 22
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	87	6¼	5⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
40½	26¼	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	17	36¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
33	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	18	31¾	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	118	13⅝	13	13	— ¼
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	65	20	19¼	19½	— ⅛
78	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	9	76	74	76	+2½
20⅞	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	9	17½	16⅞	17	
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	10	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	97	47⅝	45¾	45¾	—2
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	123	123	123	Jun 24
53	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	53	53	53	Jun 23
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	76	26¾	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
11¾	6½	Am Stores	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
12¾	12	Am Stove	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 22
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	9	28	27	27	— ⅛
117½	101¾	Am Sug pf (7)	3	103	103	103	+ ⅛
19¾	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Jun 25
111¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	19	142¼	140	140	— ½
76⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	76	75½	75½	—1
80	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	17	79¾	78	78	—1
141	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	141	140¼	141	Jun 22
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	32	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	58	10½	10	10¼	+ ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	76½	76½	76½	Jun 23
5⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	21	5⅝	5	5¼	+ ⅛
36	23⅜	Am Wool pf	5	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅜
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	95	7½	6⅞	7	— ⅛
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	3	34	33¾	33¾	Jun 24
36¾	21	Anaconda	347	30¾	29½	29¾	— ⅝
50	29	Anaconda W & C	3	41	41	41	+2
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	10	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
19	10	Andes Copper	3	16½	16	16½	+ ½
3¼	2	A P W Paper	3	3	3	3	Jun 25
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (⅜e)	2	26	26	26	+1¼
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	4	95¼	95	95¼	+3¼
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	39	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
75	28¾	Arm Ill pr pf	4	46	45	46	+1½
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	16	37⅛	36	36½	— ⅛
8½	5½	Arnold Const (¼e)	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	30	7¾	7¼	7½	
69	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	60	60	60	+1
68¼	68¼	Assd D G 2pf(13¼k)	1	68¾	68¼	68¾	Mar 8
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	95	33¾	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅞
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (5)	14	48¾	46½	48¾	+2¾
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1⅛g)	5	20¼	19½	19½	— ⅜
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	11½	10¾	11½	+ ¾
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	40	24¼	23⅜	24	+ ¼
107⅛	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	— ⅜
9¼	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	10	8¼	8	— ⅛
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	45	45	45	Jun 24
7¾	4½	Atlas Tack	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	5	3⅜	3	3	— ½
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	3	3	2¾	2¾	
4⅜	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18⅛e)	53	4½	4¼	4⅜	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		B					
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	43	8¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
10⅛	4	Balt & Ohio	59	6⅛	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	20	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	34	33	34	Jun 25
19	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	18	19½	18½	18½	— ½
10½	5	Barker Bros	2	9	9	9	
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	138	16½	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾e)	2	12	12	12	Jun 25
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
105	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	105	105	105	Jun 23
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	76¼	75¼	76¼	—1½
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	62	13	12¼	13	+ ½
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	3	18	18	18	
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	5	39	38	39	+1
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	368	58	56	56⅜	—1¾
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5%pf(1)	4	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
98½	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	3	94½	93	94½	+1½
28	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	3	23⅞	23½	23½	+ ⅛
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	2	16	16	16	+ ⅝
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	13	14⅛	13¾	14	
35½	20½	Bosing Airplane	145	27⅝	26½	26¾	— ⅛
30	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	3	23¾	22½	23¼	— ⅛
13⅞	9	Bond Stra	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun 25
19¾	15	Borden Co (.70e)	12	17	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	94	27¾	26	26	— ⅜
4¾		Boston & Maine	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear	2	19¾	19½	19¾	+1¼
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	74	9	8½	8¾	+ ¼
26½	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	63	24	22½	23	— ¼
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	1	33½	33½	33½	+3½
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	3	34	34	34	
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	3	7½	7	7½	Jun 25
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	11	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	6	27¾	26⅝	27	—1
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	2	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	33⅜	32¾	32⅝	Jun 23
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
10¼	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	19	10	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	49	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	13	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
20	13¼	Bullard Co	1	18	17	18	+1
32¼	15½	BulovaWatch(2½e)	13	24½	23¼	23¼	—1½
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	5	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	10	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	9	2⅝	2¼	2½	+ ¼
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	4	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+3⅜
8⅜	5⅝	Butler Bros	12	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
22	16⅝	Butler Bros pf(1½)	2	21⅛	21⅛	21½	Jun 24
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	17	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	35	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	3	20¾	19⅞	20½	— ¼
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	99	8¼	7½	7¾	
15¾	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	15	13¼	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅜
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	58	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅞
8½	5	Canad Pacific	39	6⅜	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
36	21	Cannon Mills(1¼e)	2	33	33	33	+ ¼
7⅞	4½	Capital Ad A	7	6¼	6	6½	— ⅛
18	12⅜	Carpenter Stl(.20e)	5	15½	15	15½	Jun 24
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅜	Jun 23
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	20	91	89	89	—3½
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	39	52½	51	51¼	— ½
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jun 24
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	29	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—1
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
22	12½	Celotex Corp	2	19½	19	19	— ⅛
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	21¾	21½	21½	
4½	2	Cent Foundry	61	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
11	7	Cent R R N J	2	11	10½	11	Jun 23
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun 25
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	33	44	42¾	43¾	+ ¾
8¾	4½	Certain-teed Prod	34	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	6	25	22½	25	+2½
13¼	6	Checker Cab	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (4%e)	42	29¾	28	28	— ⅞
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	77	77	77	Jun 16
48½	27½	Ches Corp	1	38	37¾	38	+ ½
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	Jun 15
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅜
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	7	1	1	1	
4⅜	2	Chi & N West pf	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	Jun 23
1¼	½	Chi Great West	4	¾	⅝	⅝	Jun 24
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
14	8½	Chi Mail Order	3	13½	12¾	12¾	— ¼
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	½	⅜	⅜	
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13¾	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	21	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
32½	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	5	31	30	31	+1¾
40¼	37⅝	ChiPneuT pr pf(2½)	6	41	40⅛	41	+1¼
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	1	1	1	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
2½	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	7	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	2	9	9	9	Jun 22
18¾	12	Chickasha Cot(¾e)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	
6½	3¼	Childs Co	7	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
63½	38⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅛e)	330	58¼	56½	58⅛	—1½

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	4	12¾	12	12¼	Jun 25
4	2	City Stores	16	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	4	19	18	18	
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	2	23½	22½	22¼	— ¼
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	14	43	41½	41½	— ¼
17⅜	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.60e)	3	17	16¾	17	— ⅜
139	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	18	139	137½	138½	+1½
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jun 24
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	58	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	87	86½	87	Jun 23
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (⅝e)	15	24½	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
20	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	3	13½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.85e)	2	17	16½	16½	— ½
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.85e)	7	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	116	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	65	63½	63½	—1½
15½	9	ColumPic vtc(2½%f)	15	13¼	12⅜	12⅜	— ¾
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jun 24
80	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	79½	78½	78½	— ¼
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	36	38⅞	36¾	36¾	+1¼
95½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	Jun 8
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	32	43	41¾	43	+1½
101⅛	90	Comi I T cv pf(4¼)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Jun 23
10	8⅞	Comi Solvents	35	8⅝	8¾	8½	— ¼
2	1	Com'with & South	42	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
45	25	Com'with & Sou pf (3½k)	5	41¼	40½	41	+ ¾
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¼)	20	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ¼
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
24½	15	Congoleum-Nairn	14	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	7⅝	7¾	7¾	Jun 20
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	52	16⅞	16½	16¾	— ⅛
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
27	17	Cons Edison (1e)	317	27⅛	26½	26½	— ⅜
98⅞	88⅞	Consol Edison pf (5)	6	99	98½	98¾	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6½	4½	ConsFilmInd pf(½k)	3	6¾	6¾	6⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	2½	Cons Laundries	4	4	4	4	
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	114	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
103	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103	103	103	Jun 20
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
½	¼	Consol Textile	15	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5¾	2¼	Consol'n Coal	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	14	14	14	+1

Commerce and Finance

President Ratifies Bank Examination Accord to Loosen Credit

Business and Industry

Ezekiel Asserts Planning Would Give Jobs to All

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAMIMENT, Pa.—Speaking personally and not as an official, Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, asserted that "a concerted and planned expansion in our major industries" could within from three to five years "provide good jobs for all workers" in the United States and through their buying power create a market which would call for all that American farmers could produce.

Mr. Ezekiel was addressing the Tamiment Economic and Social Institute on "The city half of the farm problem." He said, "Our present economic society, with its restricted industrial output, does not reward farmers for over-expanding production. . . . If we could find some way to expand our industrial machine to make places for all workers, and then could keep it running full blast, it would be all that our farmers could do to increase their production fast enough to keep pace with what consumers would then be able to buy, and at the same time maintain their soil fertility."

Citing numbers of unsatisfied needs, such as for bathtubs, electrical appliances, better clothing, furniture, reading matter, food in cities and paint for houses in the country, he declared, "I personally have little patience with the frequent statement that we can never put all our people back at useful work," thereby taking issue with a thesis of officials in another branch of Government, the Relief Administration.

Merely boosting prices, wages and profits will not expand the industrial machine to capacity, he concluded. But he suggested that to bring about a concerted expansion in industrial production it probably would be necessary to have the Government guarantee that the increased output would be sold.

When plans went wrong it would buy stocks of the extra commodities and in subsequent years could adjust plans so that these stocks would be absorbed again. This, he said, would constitute a kind of "ever-normal warehouse" for industry analogous to the "ever-normal granary" in the new farm bill for agriculture. He believed the country would save more from relief costs than it would lose in the commodity purchases and sales.

Material For PWA To Cost $12,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Works Progress Administration has asked bids on an estimated $12,000,000 worth of cement, asphalt, sand, gravel and crushed stone.

Administrator Harry L. Hopkins said it would be one of the largest material and equipment purchases ever made by WPA. Bids will be opened June 29. Delivery will be required during the next six months.

The Public Works Administration allocated an additional $46,115,814 in grants and loans, bringing the total during the three days up to June 24 to $221,311,055.

Officials said that would end allotments for non-federal projects for the present. The next series of PWA funds will be limited to Federal projects.

Where to Dine

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WRIGLEYS
AIR CONDITIONED
RESTAURANT
GOOD FOOD
208 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee

Republican Hotel Cafeteria
Good cooking at popular prices!
Third and Kilbourn

CONCORD, N. H.
Destinations for Discriminating Taste
Rumford Coffee House
Half Mile North of State Capitol
Under same management
HORSESHOE TAVERN
HOPKINTON, N. H.
U. S. Route 202—6 miles from Concord

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Breakfast 15c up—Luncheon 35c up
50c Dinners
Excellent food. Vegetables always fresh.
17TH CAFETERIA
One block west of The White House
724 17TH ST. N. W.
Air Conditioned

NEWPORT, R. I.
LA FORGE TEA ROOM
Casino Block 186 Bellevue Avenue
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Sodas — Ice Cream
Schrafft's Candies
Open Sundays

U. S. May Exports Well Above Imports

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Commerce Department reported that May exports exceeded imports by $108,917,000.

For the five months period through May, the excess of exports totaled $544,226,000.

Shipments for the month amounted to $257,177,000 compared with a $289,922,000 volume in May, 1937.

Shipments for the five months period aggregated $1,359,420,000 compared with $1,271,222,000 in the like period last year.

May imports totaled $148,260,000 compared with $284,735,000 in May 1937. For the five months imports totaled $815,194,000 compared with $1,397,198,000 in the like 1937 period.

Spending-Lending Program of U. S. To Be Speeded Up

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—The Treasury speeded up its spending machinery today to increase its output of cash from $20,820,000 daily to about $23,300,000.

The 1939 fiscal year beginning Friday will start officially the Administration's spending-lending program, and officials predicted the next 12 months would cost the Government around $8,500,000,000. The closing fiscal year cost about $7,600,000,000.

To aid further in increasing business activity, President Roosevelt issued new banking regulations intended to stimulate the flow into business channels of $3,000,000,000 estimated to be lying idle in the banks.

For the 1938 fiscal year, as for the previous seven years, the Treasury's books will be closed with red ink. Income tax collections for 1938 were the highest in 17 years—$2,650,000,000—but total receipts fell $1,350,000,000 behind expenditures (not counting debt retirement).

Official figures have not been compiled on next year's deficit outlook, but the shortage is expected to be about double this year's, which was the lowest since 1931.

The biggest items in this year's $7,600,000,000 bill were for relief and defense. About $1,475,000,000 was spent by the Works Progress Administration, which has received about the same amount for the first eight months of next year.

The army and navy cost $970,000,000—another peacetime record. This figure will be exceeded slightly next year, particularly when the navy's new building program is started.

The next biggest item, also a record-breaker challenged by next year's prospects, was $875,000,000 interest paid on the Treasury's $37,125,000,000 debt.

The debt is $700,000,000 higher than a year ago. After rising to a new high of $37,840,000,000 in March, it was pared by March 25 income tax installments and by use of credits obtained from utilizing $1,400,000,000 of idle gold. The gold had been purchased with borrowed money previously.

Next year, the debt may approach $40,000,000,000.

In spite of business recession, receipts totaling $6,200,000,000 were nearly a billion dollars greater than in the preceding year. About half the increase was due to income taxes and most of the remainder to social security levies.

N. Y. Stock Exchange Appoints New Counsel

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has announced the appointment of the law firm of Milbank, Tweed and Hope as its counsel, succeeding Carter, Ledyard and Milburn who had acted as its counsel for many years.

The exchange declined to comment on the change, but it was believed in exchange circles to be in connection with the market's general shakeup in administrative personnel, which recently brought 31-year-old William McChesney, Jr., to the chairmanship.

Carter, Ledyard and Milburn represented the exchange through its turbulent period of recent years, including its losing fight against Federal regulation.

World Production of Tin In 1938 Below Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World tin production in the first four months of 1938 amounted to 57,800 tons, compared with 62,300 in the 1937 period, according to the International Tin Research and Development Council. World consumption was about 22 per cent below the 67,500 tons used in the first four months last year.

The decline in consumption has been severe in the United States. In the first four months domestic consumption was 18,187 tons, off 45 per cent from the 33,050 tons used in the 1937 period. Increases in consumption, however, were reported from Soviet Russia, Japan, Italy and Germany.

Idaho Turns Out First Quantity of Gasoline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POCATELLO, Idaho—A new industry went into operation here the middle of June when the first run of gasoline ever made in Idaho went through the plant of the Idaho Refining Company.

The new oil refinery was started last spring and just completed at a cost exceeding $500,000. With a maximum capacity of 2,000 barrels of gasoline daily, the daily average will be about 1,500, equivalent to 50,000 gallons. Idaho will furnish the principal market, but some will go to neighboring states.

Bank Regulations Modified to Aid Small Industries

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has loosened banking regulations to encourage the flow of three billion dollars of private money into business.

He ratified and ordered into immediate effect an agreement of Federal banking agencies on revised examining procedure. It will affect the lending and investing policy of every bank in the country. The National Association of Supervisors of State Banks already has assured its acceptance of the same plan.

These are the principal changes the new regulations make:

1. Bankers may make long term (over 9 months) loans without criticism of examiners, as long as the loans otherwise are sound.

2. Bankers may invest in the bonds of small local corporations even though the securities are not quoted on stock exchanges, provided the bank can demonstrate the worth of the bonds. This is an innovation primarily for the national banks and the state banks belonging to the Federal Reserve system.

May Purchase Any Sound Bond

Formerly, bank examiners criticized as risky and slow the majority of loans for more than nine months. The banks might make such loans, but they were discouraged by the knowledge that the long loans would be discounted when examiners set out to figure the net capital worth and solvency of the bank.

Loans formerly were listed by examiners as good, slow, doubtful, and loss. These have been renamed with Roman numerals, with "I" corresponding to "good." The old practice was to deduct as net capital part of the slow loans and all of the doubtful and loss class. The new rule will limit these deductions to 50 per cent of the doubtful and 100 per cent of the loss items. Thus, the making of sound long term loans will not raise questions about the solvency of a bank.

On bonds present regulations prevent Federal Reserve member banks from buying issues not easily disposable because they were not listed on stock exchanges. This shut out the bonds of small local companies.

The new regulation permits the purchase of any bonds, but in the case of bonds not having an organized market the bank must prove to the examiner's satisfaction that they are sound investments. Purchases of such unlisted bonds also was restricted to those maturing in 10 years from date of issuance and for which arrangements have been made to actually pay off in amortized instalments at least 75 per cent of the principal by the maturity date.

To Discourage Speculation

To discourage excessive bank speculation—rapid buying and selling of securities to gain profits on changes in prices, as contrasted with holding securities for the interest payments—the agencies also ordered:

1. On group I investments—the highest of four grades—examiners will value the securities at the price paid by the bank, regardless of changes in market prices. Formerly, they were valued at current market prices.

2. Group II securities will be valued at the average of market prices prevailing the preceding 18 months, and 50 per cent of the depreciation, if any, will be deducted from net capital of the bank. At present, these are valued at market and full depreciation is charged against capital.

3. Group III and Group IV securities will continue to be valued at market and full depreciation charged off.

4. Profits from the sale of securities must be devoted first to repayment of losses from securities transactions, if any. This was designed to prevent banks from paying excessive dividends or salaries when securities profits are needed to bolster the bank's capital.

Lawson Elected President Of Toronto Stock Exchange

TORONTO (CP)—Frank G. Lawson of the brokerage firm of Moss, Lawson & Co. has been elected President of the Toronto Stock Exchange. He succeeds Norman C. Urquhart.

Manning W. Doherty succeeded Mr. Lawson in the Vice-Presidency, and other elections were Gordon R. Bongard as Secretary and T. A. Richardson as Treasurer. All the appointments were by acclamation.

Domestic Stocks of Lead Record Increase in May

NEW YORK (AP) — Domestic stocks of refined lead at the end of May totaled 163,73 tons against 156,715 at end of April and 115,843 a year ago, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported.

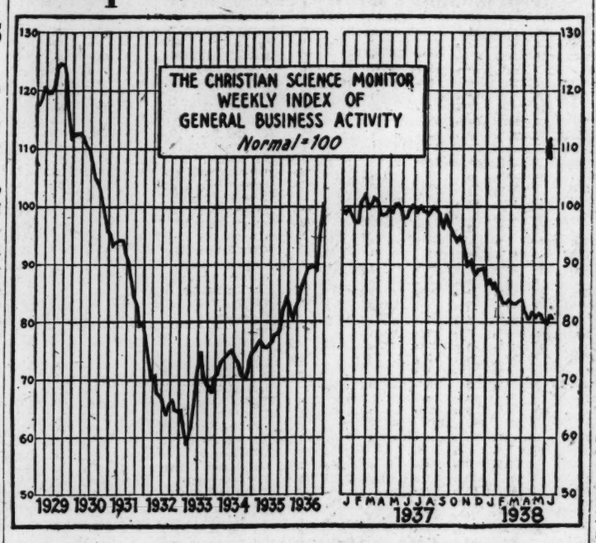
Production in May was 32,977 against 39,291 in April and 42,605 in May, 1937. May domestic shipments were 26,011 tons against 25,952 in previous month and 55,212 in May, 1937.

Standard Gas & Electric Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Standard Gas & Electric Co. and subsidiaries for 12 months ended April 30, 1938, reported net income of $1,752,005 after taxes, retirement and depletion reserves, interest, amortization, federal and state taxes on interest on funded debt, subsidiary dividends, minority interests, etc. This compares with revised net income of 12 months ended April 30, 1937, of $4,334,601. For four months ended April 30, last, net income was $822,076, against $2,367,241 in first four months of 1937.

Monitor Index Eases Following Sharp Advance in Week Earlier



Following the substantial gain made in the week of June 11, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity eased off moderately canceling slightly less than one third of the earlier advance. The decline lowered the index from 81.0 on June 11 to 80.6 (prel.) on the June 18. This compared with 98.8 on the corresponding date of last year.

For the second consecutive week the directional movements of the three components of the index reversed themselves. Electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings which rose in the previous week lost part of their substantial gains in the week ended June 18. Bank debits outside New York City, on the other hand, regained a portion of the previous week's sizeable loss.

The declines for both power production and miscellaneous carloadings were contrary to expectations of a seasonal rise and, for the former series, the decrease was contrary to an increase in the trend factor. The debits series continued the upturn of the previous two weeks. On an adjusted basis, however, the index was moderately above the lower for the current decline.

While business reports for the past week were somewhat mixed there were some favorable factors. The outstanding development in the news was the report of an increase in steel operations to 28 per cent of capacity, together with reductions in the prices of steel products. The first order for the automobile industry for 1939 models has been received and small rush orders generally were reported.

The automobile industry showed a small decrease in output, less than seasonal in extent.

A definite upturn in orders was reported by shoe manufacturers in both New England and the Middle West and some mills reported orders ahead for several months. Some improvement in demand for textiles was regarded favorably.

Gains in retail sales were fairly general, although the volume of trade is still below that of a year ago in most sections. In New England a substantial increase in trade was noted and it was found that sales in cities were considerably better compared with a year ago than in the rural districts.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	June 18*, 1938	June 11, 1938	June 19, 1937
Combined index	80.6	81.0	98.8
Bk debits outside NYC	78.7	78.1	97.0
Elec power production	87.5	88.3	100.8
Misc carloadings	68.9	69.4	96.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Leading question raised here by last week's spectacular stock market is to what degree and how rapidly it will produce in the business indices the very recovery it seems to be forecasting.

Prices made their long-expected break-out so decisively on the upside that Wall Street seems to think that all trends—short-term, intermediate, and long-term—are now up. It is felt that we are now in a bull market and we know it.

Market Is Instigator

The ability—under certain circumstances, such as the present—of a stock market to turn business sentiment was a heavily weighted political charge against the market last fall. Now the country is getting the benefit, as last autumn it paid the price, of its sensitivity to the most conspicuously publicized of all barometers of its state of thought.

Even last week the business news began to show a sea-turn for the better. Worth Street sold six weeks' cotton mill output at better prices. All the sensitive commodities strengthened. Steel scrap made a wild leap to $13 offered. And all this before rising stock prices had hit the front pages.

The suspicion arises that as spectacular a recovery in business might be seen in the near future as the spectacular collapse last fall. In the recent years in which "stabilization" has become such a political fetish, all business barometers have come to register increasing instability and volatility. The decline in activity in the last half of 1937, for example, was the sharpest on record, going down four times as fast as the 1929-1931 decline. After this spring's saucering out of the business indices, it is felt here to be at least within the realm of possibility that an unusually sharp recovery may be on the cards.

Market Called Thin

This possibility, in fact, had much to do with the rushing acceleration of the market through most of the week. The upturn was all the stronger for the fact that the outside public was completely at a loss for an explanation, as well as for the fact that the short interest was, in terms of the shrunken volume of recent weeks, probably the largest on record.

Floor-traders, however, are worried about the thinness of the market. This thinness undoubtedly contributed to the speedy rise. It was virtually impossible to put out short positions. Those short offerings put out must now be riding the crest of the wave, ready to fall heavily on top of long offerings whenever the inevitable reaction comes. In the rare sinking spells of last week, in fact, it took traders' breaths away to see the fractions slide off prices.

There is little expectation that the market will go back and cover the gap of Monday's opening, even with a quick turn around in sentiment. In the autumn decline there were four gaps which have not yet been covered—in the last two weeks of August and over Labor Day, and also over the week end before Armistice Day. Gaps, apparently do not always need to be covered.

Paradoxical Interpretation

The paradoxical way in which the market interpreted news was indicated by the gold rumor. Early in the week the market's strength was attributed by some to Joe Kennedy's denial of the rumors of his financial errand. Later in the week, however, the strength was attributed by others to the revival of this same gold price-increase rumor, which is still far from extinct. There are still men here who are used to discounting rumors who attach some weight to it.

Likewise the possibility of a formal cut in steel prices was taken bullishly, as likely to end the all-too-obvious present uncertainty. To some extent, however, this has been dispelled by the reviving confidence indicated in the Iron Age's reversion to form. It has been pessimistic for some weeks, which is unusual; last week it swung back.

The leap in steel scrap prices also seems likely to firm steel prices, which also are less likely to decline if the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee uses the new and improved outlook for business as an effective argument against wage cuts. Incidentally, it is now expected that this argument may be effectively employed by rail labor in the negotiations, postponed to July 20, which the Street had been expecting to result in a temporary 7-8 per cent compromise cut in rail wages.

That the gold rumor was actually of no importance in last week's market was indicated by the fact that gold shares were almost the only group which failed to participate in the rise.

Happy Days Here Again

With the market currently "making its own news" by putting a favorable interpretation on any and all news, wether intrinsically good or bad, most attention is now being paid here to the internal condition of the market rather than to outside business or political factors. Chief concern is how soon enthusiasm will temporarily exhaust itself, and what news item, minor or major, is likely to come along to set off a reaction.

Meantime, naturally, the feeling in the Street is that "happy days are here again." Brokers are hastily calling back employees. Back offices of brokerage houses echo with the latest popular songs. Market letters have ceased to bore their writers and readers with comments on the weekly Federal Reserve figures and such routine items as the latest increase in excess reserves.

True to form, Stock Exchange seats immediately registered the increased activity, jumping from the previous week's 20-year low of $51,000 up to $58,000. The commodity markets have basked in the overflow of enthusiasm from stock prices, with such occasional stock market hangers-on as hides and cocoa bursting out on the upside with smart advances without benefit of supporting trade news.

Interest in the government bond market, which was dull, and in new capital offerings, which were small, was entirely eclipsed in the new bull market in stocks, rail bonds, and commodities.

Wire Rope Plant Erected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Construction of a wire rope plant at Muncy, Pa., as a unit of the expansion and development program of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation has been completed. To be known as the Gilmore wire rope division, the new plant will begin operations about July 1.

N. Y. Bankers Told Liberty Is Vital Goal, Not Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., June 27—In the eyes of the 400 delegates attending the 45th annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association, optimism is the order of the day on business conditions in a consensus that the awaited upturn is near by. Exchange of views among the conferees stressed that they have observed nothing like the despair and paralysis of initiative that marked the final phases of the last depression, and saw supporting evidence of an impending change for the better in the progress in working off surplus inventories, improved commodity prices, continued absence of financial strain, and a wearing out of months of pessimism.

The annual dinner of the association featured a speech by Dr. O. C. Carmichael, chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., whose subject was liberty, rather than security, as a social objective. It should be both the national policy and individual attitude, Dr. Carmichael said, to "commit ourselves anew to the heroic ideal of the pioneer and discard the defeatist attitude of too much preoccupation with security."

"The pioneers who settled at Plymouth and their successors who pushed westward until a great continent was conquered did not ask for security," he said. "They did, however, demand liberty and the right to take long chances. It seems more and more evident that if the greatness of this country is to be perpetuated it will be necessary to return to the spirit of liberalism which dominated during the eighteenth and a large part of the nineteenth century. . . .

"To place freedom and the common good of all at the head of the list of desirable goals would have a transforming effect on every phase of American life. This spirit on the part of capital would stimulate enterprise, giving rise to new industries and new life to those already established. Too great caution and too much concern over making certain that profits will accrue from efforts contemplated means stagnation in business and industry.

"Likewise, the concentration of labor on its right to collective bargaining and on the length of its hours, the amount of its wages, and the type and certainty of employment has slowed the wheels of progress.

"This preoccupation with security on the part of all groups and classes has resulted in defeating the purpose which they have sought to achieve, with recession in business and industry as a result."

ICC Refuses to Let Motor Carriers Cut Their Rates Further

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission refused to allow motor carriers operating in the central territory to make further reductions in their rates.

"The present downward trend in the rate level of motor carriers in the central territory must be arrested," the Commission said.

The Commission found proposed rates to be "less than reasonable minima."

The carriers proposed the lower rates, the Commission said, "primarily to meet competition," and without consideration being given to the cost of the service to be rendered.

"The rates in the proposed schedules considered as a whole if permitted to become effective would further aggravate the generally unsatisfactory financial condition of motor carriers in central territory," the decision said.

The central territory includes all points in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and some points in eastern Iowa, Northern Kentucky, eastern Missouri, and western New York, western Pennsylvania, and western West Virginia.

Pig Iron Prices Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Co. reduced prices of pig iron $3 a ton at Neville Island (Pittsburgh) and Youngstown. New prices are $20.50 a ton for basic iron, $21 a ton for foundry and malleable and $21.50 a ton for Bessemer.

Unemployment Up 192,000 During May

By the Associated Press

New York

The monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board shows a total of 10,310,000 unemployed persons in May, an increase of 192,000 over April.

Total unemployment in May, 1937, according to the board, was 6,192,000 persons.

The increase in unemployment in May was due primarily to a decrease in employment in manufacturing, trade, extraction of minerals and transportation, which more than offset increases in agriculture and the construction industries. Employment in the public utilities industry remained unchanged.

Court Approves N. Y. City Offer For Street Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York City today is gratified over a United States District Court ruling approving its proposal to buy the Sixth Avenue elevated line of the Manhattan Railway Company under which the city is constructing its new independent subway line.

Judge Robert P. Patterson, in this court, in a sweeping decision Friday, found the city's $12,500,000 purchase offer fair and in the public interest, as well as protecting the rights of the security holders of the Manhattan. The ruling liquidates the $8,500,000 city tax lien on the railway property which was up for sale next Thursday.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, who personally negotiated the purchase with the bondholders' group, welcomed the decision with the announcement that, "as soon as we are lawfully permitted, we will proceed to accomplish our purpose by tearing down the Sixth Avenue Line."

The bondholders' petition for selling the line was presented on April 26, and the Patterson decision favoring it is seen as having seriously weakened the Manhattan's bargaining position in pending negotiations for the unification of all rapid transit lines here, under city ownership. Previously Judge Patterson had ruled disaffirmance of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's 999-year lease on the Manhattan properties.

The Manhattan company indicated it would appeal the decision, which was based by Judge Patterson on the existence of the city's $8,500,000 tax lien, "threatening to engulf the entire mortgaged estate," and on the severe and direct competition the Sixth Avenue line would face from the completed underlying subway within two years.

Court action by the company may delay acquisition and demolition of the line long enough to cover appeals to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

Large Federal Grant For New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York City had first tangible results of the Federal pump-priming program in an initial allotment of $14,147,725 in outright grants for immediate construction on 28 projects. The city's share of the costs will be $31,328,500.

The new public works list brings the number of relief construction jobs now under way here to 1,755, representing $197,052,555 in Public Works Administration grants and $24,258,500 in loans for work to cost more than $440,000,000.

Chief among the New York City items in the new list, which was part of 609 separate projects throughout the nation announced in Washington Friday, is a $2,500,000 grant for the new $5,000,000 Brooklyn Public Library. Construction on this five-story building on a site facing Prospect Park was begun 26 years ago on the urging of the borough's civic leaders.

Navy Award to American Locomotive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—American Locomotive Co., Auburn, N. Y., was today awarded $1,746,000 contract for supplying the Navy with Diesel propelling and generating machinery for a new submarine tender.

Steel Operations Rise One Point To 28 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — An increase of 1 point to 28 per cent in the national steel operating rate last week resulted from increased activity at important centers, somewhat balanced by curtailed rates at some other points, according to the magazine Steel.

Pittsburgh gained 0.7-point to 24 per cent, Chicago 2.5 points to 24.5, Eastern Pennsylvania 1 point to 27, Youngstown 5 points to 32, Wheeling 3 points to 38 and Detroit 8 points to 29 per cent. Buffalo held unchanged to 28 per cent. St. Louis declined 2.7 points to 36.6 per cent, Cincinnati 14 points to 14 per cent, New England 10 points to 15 per cent, Birmingham 16 points to 42 per cent and Cleveland 8 points to 23 per cent.

Outlook Improves

"Whether the current revival in the steel market portends a continued improvement remains to be seen but factors underlying the situation argue for an upward movement of moderate degree from the bottom apparently reached two weeks ago," says the report.

"Observers who believe the scrap market a good indicator note a rise of $1.50 per ton at Pittsburgh, the leading consuming center, and 50 cents to $1 per ton in the East and West. Buying by steel mills is being reflected immediately in higher prices and discovery that scrap accumulations are not large and holders are averse to selling too quickly. Further advances are forecast for the immediate future. A purchase of 20,000 tons by a Valley interest set a higher price than had prevailed.

"Buying, still held close to current requirements by miscellaneous users, who are not ordering for stock, continues at a steady rate and shows increasing breadth. Under present mill conditions much steel is taken from warehouses, where immediate delivery can be obtained. This is being reflected to mills in heavier buying by distributors, indicating that consumption is better than shown by direct mill sales," says the review.

Auto Output Drops

Automobile production dipped slightly last week with 40,918 units, compared with 41,790 the preceding week and 121,032 in the corresponding week last year.

Because of strength in scrap quotations at all consuming centers, the composite price of steelmaking grades advanced 83 cents to $11.46. This is the highest level since the latter part of April and the first rise of importance since the closing weeks of January, practically five months.

Improved Market For Near-Term Is Forecast by Poor's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"The better market action in recent sessions and the moderate improvement in sentiment are distinctly encouraging," says a special bulletin of Poor's Investment Advisory Service" recommending a group of securities for near-term appreciation.

"As pointed out previously," continues the survey, "the market has been fluctuating with low volume in a narrow trading range, out of which a sizeable move one way or the other could materialize.

"Until Monday, there had been no definite indication of which way the market was likely to go, and we advised 'waiting for the market to provide the clue. . . .' The clue was provided Monday when stocks rose sharply on increased volume.

"This improved action is highly significant, in our opinion, and offers profit possibilities for those who have kept speculative accounts 100 per cent liquid during the past several months. We recommend, however, that only 40 per cent of funds available for short-swing speculative purposes be used in the purchase of selected equities.

"In regard to the long-term outlook, there is no conclusive evidence, as yet, that the primary trend of the market has changed from 'bear' to 'bull,' or that economic fundamentals have taken a significant turn for the better. Consequently, we advise against new long-term purchases at this time."

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Steel Industry Is First on List Of Monopoly Probers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27 — The gigantic steel industry—"prince and pauper of American economic life"—will be investigated first by the Administration's $500,000 monopoly commission.

These developments came simultaneously:

The United States Steel Corporation, through a subsidiary, slashed steel prices an average of 7 per cent or more.

The rest of the steel industry followed suit.

Steel price differentials in the south were wiped out by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Co., another "Big Steel" subsidiary; ending a 20-year battle.

President Roosevelt dramatically announced over the radio Friday night, "I was told, and I am gratified to know, that this reduction in prices has involved no wage cut."

Edward B. Stettinius, youthful chairman of the U. S. Steel board, denied a permanent wage cut had been precluded.

Negotiations between CIO and the steel company over a possible wage cut are now under way.

The stock market meanwhile, already pushed upward in last week's extraordinary upsurge, again continued its forward march, with prospect of cheaper steel.

Sprague on Price Cut

And so, with the whole steel background about to be investigated, and with a sweeping price cut suddenly in effect, national interest suddenly turns on a basic industry that has been under critical scrutiny of economists for years.

In March, 1936 no less an authority than Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard declared:

"A 20 per cent reduction in steel prices and an 80 per cent capacity production, will do more to bring down the deficit of the Federal Government than could any of the experiments to be expected by politicians."

The steel industry has become symbolic among many economists for rigidity in price structure. No doubt this is what has attracted the attention of the 12-man Roosevelt Monopoly Commission, with addition to the vastness of the industry.

Rigidity of price structure goes right to the heart of the most contentious phase of modern economic studies. Rigidity is opposed to the old conception of Henry Ford in marketing his model T's, that the best economic policy was to keep cutting prices in order to sell more and more units.

It is significant that two members of the Monopoly Commission have recently cited steel as an example of price rigidity.

Thurman Arnold, head of the anti-trust division of the Justice Department in a Detroit speech June 15 gave steel first in a list of industries "which approach monopoly control," and declared,

"For example, the price of steel for building supplies is higher by $7 a ton in the midst of the present recession than it was in 1929. Partly as a result of those prices the industry is operating today at 25/per cent capacity and it is predicted that early in July it may drop below 20 per cent capacity.

"The shock of the business recession is not reflected in reduced prices but pay rolls have declined 55 per cent during the past year."

Steel Price Called Rigid

Jerome Frank, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and a joint-member of the new monopoly inquiry, in his new book, "Save America First," cites steel repeatedly as the typical example of "industrial sabotage" and "pinched production"—in other words, production that is rigidly controlled to maintain prices, even at the sacrifice of employment and output.

It is known definitely that Mr. Stettinius discussed the whole problem with New Deal officials here, pending the coming inquiry, just before the price cut was announced. Incidentally, according to this same reasoning, the present steel price cut is a hopeful sign for business recovery. It was Professor Sprague who wrote, "The only way to develop a large additional demand for any product is to reduce its relative price." Now the steel price has been cut, buying should set in, production should expand and—according to this theory, at least—employment should increase.

Steel leaders, on the other hand, at the American Iron and Steel Institute's meeting in New York, May 26, took the view that steel prices are reasonable. Speeches by Thomas M. Girdler, chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation; W. A. Irvin, vice-chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation, and Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation, all defended the industry and its charges.

Meeting the charge of rigid prices, Mr. Girdler said, in part:

"It is impossible for the producer who wants to survive to reduce his price materially unless the price of his labor, materials and other important elements of costs falls correspondingly. Experience has proven time and time again that price reductions for steel in times of falling demand do not stimulate buying. . . .

Moulton on Lower Prices

"Accordingly, if steel prices have not declined in recent months it is simply because each producer knows his prices cannot come down in the face of present costs. A similar situation prevailed in the years between 1929 and 1933."

In his famous study of economic progress, Dr. Harold G. Moulton of the Brookings Institution took the stand that the 1929 depression was attributable in large measure to the failure of industry to pass on to the public in reduced prices the gains in technological efficiency of the previous era. The productivity of the average wage earner, he found, for example, had increased 25 per cent. Listing half a dozen manufactured products whose price "either increased or remained practically stationary" in the years 1922-1929, he put "steel rails and plates" first of all.

Dozens of studies of the same sort have been made. The statistical spade-work has been done for the forthcoming monopoly inquiry, and the commission is apparently tackling steel first of all as the most conspicuous target to which economists have pointed for years.

Although the Steel company promptly got out a disclaimer to Mr. Roosevelt's comment about no reduction in wages, informed opinion here still believes wage scales will be maintained for the time being at any rate. Administration officials have been given to understand that the corporation will only seek to cut wages if the lower prices announced last Friday fail to produce heavier production.

The Debate on Wages

Steel Corporation officials charge that labor should make a proportionate sacrifice in wages, commensurate with the company's own contribution to industrial recovery in lower prices. The wage rate is basically at the highest point in history, they declare, but mills are only on part time. Workers are only getting 25 hours work a week, and pay rolls are only half what they were a year ago. The number of employees has been cut 25 per cent in the year.

Workers make the counter argument, based on the thesis presented by economists, that the trouble with steel is rigid prices, and that there would be more profits all round, plenty of work "and no need to cut wages, if prices were brought down to meet the new economic level."

A meeting of the Monopoly Investigating Commission was called here today at the office of Thurman W. Arnold, but was canceled due to inability of Congressional members to attend. An initial meeting will be held shortly. The full 12-man commission is now complete, and the names follow:

Six from executive agencies:

Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Isadore Lubin, Labor Department; Jerome Frank and William O. Douglas, alternating for the SEC; Assistant Attorney General, Thurman W. Arnold, and Garland Ferguson for the Federal Trade Commission.

Congressional members are: Senators O'Mahoney, Borah and King; and Representatives Sumners, Eicher and Reece.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-40 June	106.19	106.19	106.19
7 3¼s '41	108.3	108.3	108.3
6 3¼s '45-43	109.23	109.22	109.22
1 3¼s '46-44	109.20	109.20	103.20
1 4s '54-44	114.11	114.11	114.11
1 2¾s '47-45	106.10	106.10	106.10
1 2½s '45	105.29	105.29	105.29
7 3¾s '56-46	113.1	113.1	113.1
1 3½s '49-46	108.18	108.18	108.18
6 4¼s '52-47	118.19	118.19	118.19
1 2½s '48	104.9	104.9	104.9
13 2½s '53-49	101.25	101.19	101.19
1 2¾s '54-51	103.1	103.1	103.1
3 3s '55-51	106.5	106.3	106.3
11 2⅞s '60-55	103.23	103.18	103.21
13 2¾s '63-58	101.25	101.21	101.21
50 2¾s '59-56	102.17	102.17	102.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s '64-44	107	107	107

Home Owners Loan

3 2¾s '49-39	102.28	102.28	102.28
2 3s '52-44	106.1	106.1	106.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Ex 4½s '46 st	100	100	100
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	35	35	35
31 Alleghany 5s '44	69	68	69
45 Alleghany 5s '50 st	23	21½	23
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	85	85	85
47 Allis Chalm 4s '52	109¾	108⅝	109¾
33 Am & For P 5s2030	55	54½	55
15 Am I G Chem 5½s '49	104⅛	104	104
4 Am Int 5½s '49	96	95⅜	96
23 Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112⅞	112⅞
14 Am T&T 3¼s '66	102¼	102	102
7 Am TT 3¼s '61	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	95½	95½	95½
47 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	104¾	104½	104¾
25 Ang C Nitra deb '67	33	32⅞	32⅞
15 Arm Del 4s '55	94⅞	94½	94½
21 AT&SF 4s '95	102	101¾	102
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	86	84⅞	86
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	82	82	82
3 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	82	82	82
58 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	98⅞	98¾	98¾
4 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	102¾	102⅝	102¾
5 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	70	70	70
5 ACLine 1st 4s '52	77	77	77
2 ACL cfc 4s '52	55	55	55
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	24	24	24
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	20	20	20
1 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	99	99	99
25 B&O rfg 6s '95	25½	24¾	25
7 B&O 1st 5s '48	45	44½	44½
59 B&O rfg 5s '95	24⅛	23½	23½
31 B&O 5s '96 F	23	22½	22½
4 B&O 5s 2000 D	22¾	22	22
70 B&O cv 4½s '60	19¾	19¼	19⅜
15 B&O 4s '48	41	40½	41
3 B&OsPLE&WV '41	32¼	31⅞	31¾
9 B&O 5s S W '50	30¾	30	30
7 Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	100	100	100
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97½	97½	97½
142 Beth Stl 3½s '52	94½	94¼	94½
2 Boston&Me 5s '67	31	30⅝	31
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜
1 Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
55 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	60½	59	60½
5 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	74	74	74
8 Bkly U 4Gas 5s '45	105½	105⅜	105⅜
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	85	85	85
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	22¾	22¾	22¾
5 BurCR&No 5s '34 ct	7½	7½	7½
3 Bush Term 5s '5	39	39	39
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	49¾	49¾	49¾
8 Can Sou 5s '62	81⅞	81	81⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	119½	119½	119½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1 CanNor 6½s '46	124½	124½	124½
5 Can Pac 5s'44	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
4 CanPac 5s '54	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
9 Can Pac 4½s '60	91	91	91
4 Can Pac4s perp	78	77⅞	78
10 Celotex4½s '47 ww	74½	74½	74½
5 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	109½	109½	109½
3 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 CenNew Eng 4s '61	26¾	26¾	26¾
4 CenNY Pow 3¾s '62	105⅞	105¼	105⅞
1 CenPac 5s '60	46½	46½	46½
27 Cen Pac 1st4s '49	65⅝	65½	65⅝
2 Cen RR NJ5s'87	26	26	26
3 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	22	22	22
7 Champion P&P 4¾s '50	96	95½	96
15 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 C&O 4½s '92	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	85	85	85
12 CB&Q 4½s '77	84	81	84
33 CB&Q gen 4s '58	92	91⅝	91¾
2 CB&Q 5s Ill '49	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94½	93⅝	94½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	12½	12½	12½
7 ChicGt West 4s '59	19	18½	18¾
2 Chi & L&s '47	13	13	13
25 CMSP& Pac 5s '75	9¾	8¾	9
56 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅜	3¼	3¼
5 CM&SP 4¾s '89	23½	23½	23½
35 CM&SP 4½s '89C	24½	23⅝	24½
1 CM&SP 4½s '89E	23½	23½	23½
25 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	16¾	16½	16¾
5 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
30 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5¾	5⅝	5¾
4 Chi & NW 4s '87	15¼	15¼	15¼
9 Chi & N W 4s '87 st	15	15	15
1 Chi Ind & L 5s '52 A	7¾	7¾	7¾
10 C R I & P 4s '88	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
28 C R I & P rg 4s '34	8½	8	8½
1 CRI & P rfg 4s34 ct	6½	6½	6½
4 CSL & N O 5s '51	61	61	61
6 C T I & SE inc 6s '60	44	44	44
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	97½	97½	97½
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	83	83	83
9 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	106⅝	105⅞	105⅞
9 Cin Union Term 3½s '71	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	115½	115½	115½
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	81½	81½	81½
8 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	75½	74¾	74¾
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	92	91½	92
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	90½	90½	90½
18 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	100	99⅞	99⅞
17 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102	101¾	101¾
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s 57	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
2 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	107	107	107
1 Con Edis 3½s '46	103	103	103
1 Son Edis 3½s '56	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
20 Con Edis 3½s)-58	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
25 Con Oil 3½ s'51	101½	101¼	101¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s '67	105	105	105
13 Consum Pow 3½s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Container 5s '43	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Crown Cork 4s '50	101	101	101
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	36	36	36
13 Del & Hud 4½s '43	38¾	38¼	38½
7 D & R G 4s '36	12	11½	12
14 D & R G West 5s '78	8	7⅞	8

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Det Ed 3½s '66	107¾	107½	107¾
14 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	105½	105¼	105¼
7 Erie rfg 5s '67	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
18 Erie rfg 5s '67	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
18 Erie rfg 5s '57	14¼	14	14¼
13 Erie cv 4s '53 A	18	17	17
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s56	101¾	101¾	101¾
81 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7⅞	7¼	7½
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7	7	7
2 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	57	57	57
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	35	35	35
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102½	102½	102½
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
4 GenMotAccep3¼s'51	104	104	104
13 Gen Sat Cast 5½s '49	47	46⅞	47
11 Goodrich 4¼s '56	96¾	96	96¼
1 Goodrich 6s '45	90	90	90
9 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105¾	105½	105½
1 Goth Silk H& 5s '46	85	85	85
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	86	86	86
1 Gt Nor 5s '78	75½	75½	75½
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	99¼	99¼	99¼
53 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	84¼	83½	84
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	66	66	66
1 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102⅜	102	102½
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	46½	46½	46½
4 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16½	16	16½
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	41⅜	41⅛	41¼
36 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	35½	34	35½
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	39¾	39	39⅝
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
5 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106¼	106⅛	106¼
10 Interb R Tr 7s '32	52¾	52	52
14 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	50½	50	50
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	47	47	47
6 Interlake Iron 4s '47	81¾	81½	81¾
5 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	4¼	4	4¼
4 Int Hydro El 6s '44	70½	70½	70½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	45¾	44	44
2 Int Paper6 6s '55	80	80	80
3 Int Paper 5s '47	90¼	90¼	90¼
388 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	97¾	96	97¾
41 Int T&T 4½s '52	69½	69	69½
35 Int T&T 5s '55	72½	71¾	72¼
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2¼	2¼	2¼
6 Jones&Laugh3¼'4s'61	96	96	96
1 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	24	24	24
7 K C South 5s '50	62½	62	62
8 K C South 3s '50	63½	63	63½
11 K C Term 4s '60	105¾	105	105¾
3 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104	103⅞	104
14 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	103	103	103
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	49	49	49
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	54½	54	54
20 Lautaro Nit ins '75	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	23½	23¼	23½
27 Leh Val 4s 2003	20	19¾	19¾
1 Lex & E 5s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	129	129	129
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	122¼	122¼	122¼
3 Liquid Carb 4s '47	109	109	109
13 Loews 3½s '46	99	99	99
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127⅜	127⅜	127⅝
3 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	86¾	86¾	86¾
12 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅝	100½	100½
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	72	72	72
10 Maine Cen 4s '45	75	74⅞	75
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	41	40¼	40¼
3 Manat Sug 4s '57	26⅞	26¼	26¼
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	23½	23½	23½
1 Marion St Shov 6s '47	79	79	79
12 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	100¾	100½	100¾
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	101½	101½	101½
9 Mil El Ry&L 5s '61 B	103	102¼	103
2 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Mil St L 4s '49	3½	3½	3½
1 MSP&SS Marie 5s '38	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12	12	12
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11⅝	11½	11⅝
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	39	39	39
16 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	18¼	17½	17½
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
2 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
14 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19¾	19¼	19¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	17½	17½	17½
22 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19½	19	19½
7 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19	19	19
8 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	19	18⅝	19
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19	19	19
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6½	6½	6½
14 Mob & Oh 5s '38	12½	12	12
15 Mob & O 4½s '77	12	11⅜	12
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	93¼	93¼	93¼
7 Montreal Tr 5s '41	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	41¼	41¼	41¼
2 Nassau El 4s '51	21⅝	21½	21½
18 Nat Dairl 3¾s '51ww	101⅛	100⅞	101
10 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '52	105½	105	105½
3 NtRyMex4½s'57asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
8 Natl Steel 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	25½	25½	25½
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	97	97	97
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	55	55	55
6 NO Tex&Mex 5½s '54	30¼	30⅛	30¼
3 NY&Q'nsE&P3½s'65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
21 NYC rfg 5s '2013	56½	56	56¼
22 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52½	51¾	51¾
8 NYC cn 4s '98	60⅝	60	60⅜
1 NYC 3½s '52	61½	61½	61½
16 NYC&HR4½s2013	52⅞	52	52¼
4 NYC&HR 4s '42	70¼	70½	70¾
2 NYCMiCen3½s'98	59	59	59
6 NYChi&StL 6s '38	50	47½	50
7 NYCh&StL5½s'74A	39¾	39¾	39¾
30 NYCh&StL4½s'78	35¾	35⅛	35¼
13 NYCh&StL2s4 '66	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝
2 NYNH&H 5½s '51	54	52½	54
105 NYNH&H 5½s '54	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 NY Edis 3¼s '65	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48 reg	14½	14½	14½
3 NYNH&H 4½s '67	16	15⅞	16
1 NYNH&H 5½s '55	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 NYNH&H 3½s '54	12	12	12
2 NYNH&H 3½s '56	11½	11½	11½
10 NYQ&W rfg 4s '92	10	9½	9½
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	102½	102½	102½
1 NY Steam 6s '47	108½	108½	108½
16 NY Tel 4½s '39	105½	105½	105¼
3 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
25 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	88	87¾	88
3 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	10½	10½	10½
10 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104¾	104	104¼
10 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	104	104
35 Nor Pac 4s 2047	65¾	65¼	65⅞
1 Nor Pac 4½s2047	54	54	54
31 Nor Pac 4s '97	74	73⅞	74
11 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	102½	102¼	102½
2 Ogden&L Cha 4s '48 st	6	6	6
4 Ohio Ed 4s '85	101½	101½	101⅝
3 Oklah G&E 3¾s'66	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113¼	113¼	113¼
6 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	106¼	106¼	106¼
17 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	97	96⅝	96⅝
2 Otis Steel 4½s '52	73½	73½	73½
11 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	102⅞	103⅜	102⅞
3 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	107	106¾	106¾
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Pac T&T 3¾s '66B	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Para Pict 6s '55	93½	93½	93½
2 Para Pict 3¼s '47	72½	72½	72½
7 Parmelee T 6s '44	43½	41½	43½
22 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	97¾	97½	97⅝
24 Pen RR gen 5s '68	98½	98	98½
24 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	90	89¾	90
36 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	80½	79¾	79¾
13 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	86¾	86¼	86¼
1 Pen RR 4s '84 E	86	86	86
1 Pen RR 3⅜s '70	82	82	82
14 Pen RR 3½s '52	75¼	74¼	74¼
5 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	5	5	5
2 Peoria&EastUS½s'74	101	101	101
3 Pere Marq 5s '56	60	60	60
7 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	109¼	108⅞	109¼
6 Phila Co 5s '67	93	92⅞	93
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	108½	108⅛	108½
7 Phil Read C&T 6s '49	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
7 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12¼	12¼	12¼
4 Philippine Ry 4s '37	15	14½	14½
4 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	108⅜	108¼	108¼
1 PCC & SL 5s '79A	96*	96½	96½
6 PCC & SL 5s '75	96	96	96
9 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	61	60½	60½
33 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12¾	12½	12¼
8 Radio Keith 6s '41	66⅛	66	66⅛
3 Readg 4½s '97A	69¾	69¾	69¾
5 Readg 4½s '97B	69¼	69	69¼
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	57½	57½	57½
12 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	97	96¾	97
6 Republic Steel5½s'54	108¾	107¾	108
11 Republic Steel 4½s '61	89	88¾	89
6 Republic Steel 4½s'56	90¼	90⅛	90¼
2 Republic Steel4½s'50	112	112	112
5 Revere Cop&Bl4½s'56	95	95	95
1 Safeway Strs 4s '47	104	104	104
6 Saguenay Pw 4¾s '66	103⅜	103	103
1 StLSF 5s '50 B	11	11	11
36 StLSF 4½s '78	9¾	9¼	9¾
18 StLSF 4½s '78 ctf st	9	8½	8½
11 StLSF 4s '50 A	11¼	10¾	11¼
60 StLSF 4s '50 A ct	9¼	9	9¼
5 St L SW 5s '52	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 St L SW rfg 5s '90	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 SanAntPbSv 6s '52	112¼	112¼	112¼
3 SanDiegoG&E 4s '65	110½	110	110
41 Seab AL cn 6s '45	7⅞	7½	7½
2 Sea AL 6s '45 ct	7½	7½	7⅝
4 Sea-AllFla 6s '35 A ct	3⅜	3¼	3½
13 Shell Un 2½s '51	103	102¾	103
53 Simmons 4s '52	92	91½	92
10 Skelly Oil 4s '51	101½	101½	101½
1 SoBellT&T 3¼s'62	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 So Col Pow 6s '47	94	94	94
3 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	99	99	99
14 Sou Pac 4½s '68	43½	42¾	42¾
39 Sou Pac 4½s '81	42⅞	42½	42⅞
51 So Pac 4½s '69	43¼	42⅞	43
27 So Pac rfg 4s '55	59¼	58¾	58¾
2 So Pac clt 4s '49	45¾	45	45
11 So Pac 3¾s '46	53½	52⅝	52⅝
7 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48⅝	48	48
10 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	85½	85½	85½
2 South Ry 6½s '56	48½	48½	48½
4 South Ry gen 6s '56	45	45	45
30 Southern Cy cn 5s '94	59¼	59	59¼
54 South Ry gen 4s '56	36¼	35⅝	36¼
38 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	77	70	76
6 SWGas&El 4s '60	104½	104⅜	104½
1 Staley Mfg 4s '46	104	104	104
27 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102⅞	102½	102½
3 Studebaker 6s cv '45	70½	70	70
2 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	90½	90½	90¼
1 T RR A St I 4s '53	101	101	101
5 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	75¼	75	75
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	75¼	75¼	75¼
2 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	76	76	76
7 Third Ave aj 5s '60	7	6⅞	7
1 Third Ave 4s '60	31	31	31
TideWatAsCO3½s'52	103½	103½	103½
18 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	118¾

Roosevelt Greets Swedish Royalty At Tercentenary

(Continued from Page 1)

where the first of their countrymen landed in the New World.

Speaking at the 300th anniversary celebration of the arrival of those colonists at "The Rocks" here, Mr. Roosevelt expressed "keen sorrow" that Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, father of Bertil, could not come ashore.

The Crown Prince, while not seriously ill, remained on the Swedish liner Kungsholm which brought the Royal party across the Atlantic for Swedish-American festivities which extended into July. He planned to broadcast his address from the ship.

Finland Represented

The Kungsholm arrived in the mouth of the Delaware River, 100 miles from Wilmington in the early morning hours. It carried the Crown Prince, Crown Princess Louise, Prince Bertil, and an official delegation from Sweden and Finland.

Rain fell steadily through the night and morning on this historic spot at the junction of the Christina and Delaware Rivers.

The Prince was cheered as he rose to present the monument.

"To you at the ceremonies we bring greetings and good will from Sweden, far across the ocean," he said in clear English.

He said his father, the Crown Prince, regretted not "being among us today" and added:

"He hopes to take his place later at the head of the Swedish delegation.

Prince Bertil, dressed in the uniform of a Lieutenant in the Swedish Navy, said he brought the wishes of his grandfather, King Gustaf V, that "new bonds of friendship" would be the "outcome" of the Swedish-American ceremonies.

Turning to the President, the Prince added:

"We shall be reminded of the unbroken friendship between Sweden and America by this monument cut in the black granite of Sweden."

Although Mr. Roosevelt's brief speech was addressed to "Your Royal Highnesses," he paid a tribute to the Finns who were represented, too, in the 1638 Colonization of Delaware.

Prince Bertil, thrust into the limelight by his father's indisposition, is making his first visit to America. The Prince left his duties at the Swedish Legation in Paris to join the tour.

Worship in historic Swedes Church, built 239 years ago, followed President Roosevelt's address and dedication of the monument on the day's program.

Respect for Rights

Secretary of State Cordell Hull in his address said the world needs "men and nations . . . just and wise enough to respect the legitimate rights and aspirations of others."

The Secretary recalled that Sweden "was one of the first powers to conclude a treaty of commerce and amity with our new Republic," that in recent years it was also "among the first to conclude with us a reciprocal trade agreement," and added:

"Nor is it necessary for me to remind you of the reasons for the high esteem in which Finland is held in this country."

"Finland has made regular payments on its obligations to the United States while others have been defaulting.

"At a time when prejudice, hatred, and violence . . . threaten the very structure of civilization itself, the world needs men and nations devoted to the principles of tolerance, friendship, and justice," Mr. Hull asserted.

He called for nations "strong enough to command respect for their own legitimate rights and aspirations."

Medallion from Finland

Dr. Rudolf Holsti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland, in presenting the Finland Commemorative Medallion to President Roosevelt this morning at "The Rocks," said:

"Mr. President, on this memorable occasion it is a pleasure to greet you. On behalf of our President, Kyosti Kallio, and the Government of Finland, I thank you for the warmth of your welcome. Our pride heightens in the fact that our blood ancestors of Finland found a hospitable home in this virgin land so many years ago, even though their farms and settlements have disappeared, when we observe the cordiality of the present-day relationships between the people of Finland and the people of the United States.

"Today, Mr. President, I am proud to present to you from the Government of Finland a medallion made of Finnish gold, especially struck for this tercentenary. With it come our deepest wishes for your personal health and happiness."

The Finnish medallion depicts on one side a log church such as the pioneers in the Delaware Valley cut from the forests, with the stumps near by and a harvest of grain from the adjoining fields. The other side shows the head of Admiral Klaus Fleming, Finnish nobleman, who was director of the Company which sent out the first colonists, together with a group of settlers, father, mother, and child. Similar gold medallions were struck for President Kallio of Finland and for the King of Sweden. All other copies are in bronze.

$400,000 Park Built

The monument—a black granite shaft surmounted by a replica of the colonial ship Kalmar Nyckel—has just been completed by the sculptor Carl Milles on "The Rocks," jagged slabs at the confluence of the Delaware and the Christina rivers in Wilmington. There the followers of Peter Minuit, Swedes and Finns, landed in 1638 from their ships the Kalmar Nyckel and Fogel Grip.

The State of Delaware has built around this spot a new $400,000 park in memory of the men who established New Sweden, a territory that in the Seventeenth Century embraced parts of what is now Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

The settlement the Swedish and Finnish colonists hewed from the forest along the Christina River became Wilmington. The land they bartered from the Indians became Delaware and part of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The United States already has acknowledged the contribution of the pioneers with the presentation of a bronze plaque. It was taken to Gotenborg, Sweden, from which the colonists sailed, by a party headed by Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania last December.

On Colonists' Trail

After the Wilmington celebration the foreign delegation will move up the Delaware River along the trail of the colonists.

Great modern cities mark the trail—grown from sod-house and log-hut settlements.

President Goes Directly To Home at Hyde Park

ABOARD PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TRAIN, EN ROUTE TO HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 27 (AP)—Delays at Wilmington, Del., caused President Roosevelt today to go directly from that city to his home at Hyde Park, N. Y.

The Chief Executive had planned to attend the Poughkeepsie rowing regatta this afternoon.

Crown Princess Louise of Sweden and Prince Bertil rode with the President to his train after the ceremonies and visited him in his private car for a few minutes. They left the train as it was departing from Wilmington.

Roosevelt Hails Friendship

WILMINGTON, Del., June 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt said in his address at the Swedish-Finnish Tercentenary:

Your Royal Highnesses:

This is a day of happy significance to three nations. I welcome you, for you represent a true friendship under which we have lived from the earliest times unmarred by any rift, unbroken by any misunderstanding. You are thrice welcome to our shores.

It is a matter of keen sorrow to me that His Royal Highness the Crown Prince is unable to be at this historic spot today, but all of us pray that his recovery will be speedy and complete—and I personally look forward to welcoming him and his family at Hyde Park or at Washington the end of this week.

I accept with profound gratitude, in behalf of the people of the United States, this noble monument placed here through the generosity of the people of Sweden. I am confident that to generations yet unborn in Sweden and in the United States it will typify close association and continued good will between our two nations.

Swedish Ancestry

I am fortunate in having personal association with the Colony of New Sweden, for one of my ancestors, William Beekman, served as Vice-Director or Governor of the Colony of New Sweden on the Delaware River from 1658 to 1663. And I am also proud that Swedish blood runs in my veins, for another of my ancestors, Martin Hoffman, was an early Swedish settler of New Amsterdam.

* * *

Your Royal Highnesses, it is a privilege to make grateful acknowledgment of the outstanding contributions made to our national life by men and women of Swedish blood. To this spot came the pioneers. But in the succeeding centuries tens of thousands of others have come to our shores and added their strength and their fine qualities of citizenship to the American Nation. In every phase of our history, in every endeavor—in commerce and industry, in science and art, in agriculture, in education, and religion, in statecraft and government, they have well played their part.

Aid After Revolution

Nor have we as Americans forgotten that after the War of the Revolution, Sweden was the first neutral European power to negotiate a treaty of amity and trade with our young and struggling nation. All these things we recall today with grateful hearts.

And to you who are here as representatives of the people of Finland, I extend an equally hearty welcome. Men and women from Finland have also contributed greatly to our American civilization. Finland, small in size but mighty in honor, occupies an especially warm place in the American heart.

Sweden, Finland, and the United States will continue their service in the days to come in the cause of friendship and of peace among the nations of the world.

Four-Day Program For Royal Party

Main events of the four-day Swedish - Finnish Tercentenary celebrations include:

June 27 — Wilmington: Arrival of official delegations. Presentation of monument by Prince Bertil of Sweden. Acceptance by President Roosevelt. Crown Prince Gustav Adolph speaks by radio from boat. Service in old Swedes Church. Secretary Hull speaks in afternoon. Address by Governor McMullen of Delaware.

June 28 — Philadelphia: American - Swedish Historical Museum is center of ceremonies. Dedication of museum. Music by Swedish Jubilee Chorus, Swedish Band, and combined chorus of American Union of Swedish Singers. Afternoon Lawn Festival. Banquet tendered by State of Pennsylvania. Religious gathering in Convention Hall.

June 29 — Philadelphia and Chester, Pa.; Dedication of Governor Printz Park. Finnish Monument unveiled at Chester in Crozier Park. Evening concert and festival in Convention Hall.

June 30—New Jersey: Religious ceremony in Swedesboro Church. Celebrations and luncheon at Salem. Royal party departs for Hyde Park to be guests of President Roosevelt.

The distinguished visitors are to remain in the United States until July 22.

Celebration in New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—The tercentenary of the arrival of the first Swedish and Finnish colonists in America and the establishment of their settlement in Delaware had a New York City observance over the week end.

Swedish descendants here centered their ceremony in a morning service at St. Andrews' Protestant Episcopal Church, with Dr. Gustaf Lorenz Munthe, Director of the Rohss Museum of Arts and Crafts in Gothenburg, Sweden, speaker; and in the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology from Augustana College and Seminary on two Swedish Bishops.

The doctorates went to Dr. Gustaf Ljunggren, Bishop of Scara, and Dr. Edvard Magnus Rodhe, Bishop of Lund, at the hands of Conrad Bergendorff, President of the Institute at Rock Island, Ill., which was founded in 1860 and thus is the oldest seat of learning established by persons of Swedish descent in America. Bestowal of the degrees featured the closing of the seventy-ninth annual convention of the Evangelical Church Augustana Synod of North America.

Aided Colonists

The citation to Bishop Ljunggren revealed that it was his diocese 300 years ago which shared its Bishop with the new Swedish congregations in Delaware and Pennsylvania and sent Reorus Torkillus as the first Lutheran pastor in America.

Bishop Rodhe, who is official representative of the Church of Sweden at the tercentenary, was cited for his "great learning, "genuine piety," "clear insight and understanding of the practical affairs of the church," "great capacity for strenuous work," and "sincere love for the common people."

The service at St. Andrews heard Dr. Munthe liken Sweden to America as having democracy at its base in terms of liberty and freedom of words and thoughts.

Audience of 3,000

"Our problems have sometimes been about the same problems you have had to tackle here," he said. "The only difference is that in Sweden everything is on a much smaller scale and because of that is so much easier to handle.

"Sweden has been able to carry out democratic policy partly because of the fact that we have had a certain balance between more conservative and the more radical groups, and simply have been forced to find a middle way."

The Finns of New York and American descendants of Finnish settlers celebrated on the Central Park Mall where an audience of 3,000 sat out several thunder showers to hear all the scheduled speakers.

President Kallio's message voiced appreciation for the spirit in which Americans were honoring the Finnish pioneers, for the excellent relations between Finland and the United States, and the friendship the United States has extended to Finnish immigrants during the past century.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SAN MARINO, Calif., a suburb of Pasadena—Nicely furnished 10-room house with 3 baths; beautifully situated; $30,000. Box H-17, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, art, music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services $13 week up Brewster, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Share modern, spacious, 4-room (2 bedroom) apt.; reasonable; residential section. 107 The Embassy. Col. 6225.

N. Y. C., 1113 Madison Ave.—Until October, large, quiet room, kitchenette, bath, 2 beds. BU. 8-7087, 9-10 A. M. or 6-7 P. M.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LOVING care and supervision, spacious grounds, playgrounds, 56 miles from N. Y. C.; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Jane Blake, 144 East 36th, N. Y. C., CAledonia 5-4466.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SUNSET LAKE GROVE HAMPSTEAD, N. H. Modern lake shore cottages, $150 per season. Write for circular. Prescott H. Crowell, R. F. D., Westville, N. H.

CORSETIERES

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Mrs. G. Blandin, representing Smart Form, a garment correctly fitted to every type of figure. Call 3447J for appointment.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS. — Quiet farm, away from traffic; creek, lovely woodland, artistic home, splendid table; own cows; tennis, swimming; Americans desired; adults $17 up, children $10. Booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

THE HOMEOQUAGA FARM, Deposit, N. Y. Home comforts, modern con.; rooms with hot and cold water; $18-$21 weekly.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL JACKSON CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3632

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

Vita-Seald Potato Chipper

Used only one season; excellent condition; would sell for $75. Fyffe, 2 Lewis Street, Ottawa, Canada.

CHURCH PEWS—Approximately 1,500 feet straight and circular pew seats and racks; mahogany finished. CLERK, First Church of Christ Scientist, 1770 Euclid Street, Washington, D. C.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BRIDES and those about to furnish in city or country can obtain amazing values in SUPERB QUALITY FURNITURE; show room samples from the finest manufacturers, also contents from fine estates, new SIMMONS bedding studio beds and divans. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.

HAIRDRESSERS

92 Main Street, Nashua, N. H. Croquignole Spiral and Machineless Permanents

TILLIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE, Tel. 2095-W

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEWTONVILLE, Mass.—Girl, 18-40, care of child 3 and general house work in pleasant small suburban home. Newton North 1034-W or Box W-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FURNISHED

SIX-ROOM furnished home, all modern conveniences, near golf links and beaches; 2-car garage. Mrs. A. Thompson, 45 Duchess St., Freeport, N. Y.

Local Classified

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel Nevins 8-3400.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioners' office; three mornings; reasonable. 11 W. 42 St., Suite 1960. Ch. 4-6358.

PAYING GUESTS

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE

(Adv. Only in the Monitor)

A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine: rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates $17.50 to $20.00. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine

REAL ESTATE

For Sale to Settle Munro Estate

400 foot shore with house; 12 rooms; not modern, but furnished as to be livable at once. HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, Executor, Round Pond, Maine.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CHARMING home, in historic Georgetown, can accommodate few select guests who prefer a quiet, restful atmosphere. Please phone Potomac 2027 for further information (Washington, D. C.).

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—The Imperial, permanent and transient guests. A. B. TAYLOR, Prop. 1450 Beacon St. Tel. LON. 9084.

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, attractively furnished, private bath, for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Square. GRamercy 7-7953.

N. Y. C., 126 East 34th Street (Apt. 4-C)—Rooms neatly furnished, newly decorated; single and double; elevator, telephone; summer rates.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUSINESS school graduate, University of Pennsylvania, with merchandising background desires commercial position anywhere; good bank references. Write Box S-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE, infants and children, wishes position; experienced, English. M LEACHLEY, 121 West 103d St., N. Y. C. ACademy 4-8144.

YOUNG English Gentlewoman requires post, chauffeuse-companion; Christian Scientists preferred; experienced driver; domesticated. Box W-1087, BCM/CSM, London.

SUMMER BOARD

TUMBLE BROOK

Lake Winnepesaukee, So. Wolfeboro, N. H. Ideal summer vacation at country home; excellent food, and pleasant rooms; swimming, fishing and golf near by; rate $14 per week. For information, MRS. MURIEL L. OLNEY, So. Wolfeboro, N. H., R. F. D.

SUMMER RENTALS

BEACH BLUFF, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. SIX-ROOM new Cape Cod cottage; air-conditioned, automatic hot water, electric refrigerator and range; insulated; private beach; near R. R. station; $600 season. Breakers 2346.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED—Choral society; fall and winter concerts; rehearsals 25c weekly. ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. COL. 5-9739.

WANTED TO BUY

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REMOUNTING in Correct Design Gives Wonderfully Pleasing Results

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CONCORD (Continued)

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Complete Service on Your Car Call 57

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Reversible — Washable

Chic Styles, Back Strap or Top Handles Fitted with inside purse and mirror

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Ready to serve you

Stop in on your way thru Manchester

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Air Conditioned for Comfort

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NEWPORT NEWS

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$3.95 to $7.95

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Willis FURNITURE COMPANY

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VIRGINIA

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Temptin Variety of Baked Products

TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

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Clover Creamery Co., Inc.

ROANOKE, VA.

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For Delicious Homemade Breads, Cakes and Pies, Give Us a Trial

We know that you will find both quality and reasonable prices at the

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Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

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JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk

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UNION MILK CO., Ltd.

"Union" Is Strength

ALBERTA LAUNDRY

Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers

Try Our "Thrifty Service" 6c per pound

PHONE R-2051

730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

CROSSLAND & BEALE LTD.

DECORATORS WALLPAPER and PAINTS

City Hall Corner

SEE NEXT PAGE

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company

Everything

At "The BAY" in Calgary

to Make Home a

Summer-Long Delight

EDMONTON

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00

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Edmonton's Quality Furniture Store

NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS LTD.

9936 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

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Appreciate the Patronage of Monitor Readers

QUALITY FOODS AT LOWEST PRICES

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

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Hudson's Bay Company

Shoes from 'AFFLECKS

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

Manager, STAN WESTMACOTT

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PERMANENTS *a Specialty*

All Line of Beauty Culture Artistically Done

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MILK CREAM BUTTER

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scientifically-constructed shoes properly fitted

Macdonald

SHOE STORE LTD.

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QUINTON DYE WORKS LIMITED

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CLEANERS, DYERS, FURRIERS

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

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Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORRIS

Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.

LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.

97 KING STREET EAST

Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

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Made to Your Order

Sold by

Cumming

THE CLOTHIER

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CLOTHES FOR MEN

That Are Fashion Right in Every Detail

Will Be Found in Our Men's Shop

(Ask to See the English Imports)

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We Specialize in Lincoln Zephyr Service

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PHONE MET. 1175

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.

Homefurnishers

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Try Our *Thrifty* Service

All flat work finished. Shirts with this service, only 10c each.

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AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

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Over 100 *Varieties* of Cakes and Sweet Goods

Delivered Fresh Daily

Delicious

Canada Bread

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E. D. Redfearn, Mgr.

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

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Special

Guaranteed Dominion Tires

for All Motor Cars

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"SUPERTEST"

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD.

Service Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

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Limited

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110-112 SPARKS STREET

PRODUCERS DAIRY

MILK CREAM ICE CREAM BUTTER

Phone 2-4281

"Character Clothes for Women"

Nu Vogue Limited

50 Sparks Street 2-6008

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R. Masson & Son Limited

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Maxwell's Hairdressers

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78 Bank Street 2-4702

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream Butter Ice Cream Eggs

Midway 3541

NORTH END MOTORS LIMITED

Ford and Lincoln Zephyr

1391 Yonge St. at St. Clair HY. 2141

Madamoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon

LYndhurst 6962

256½ Runnymede Road

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Electric Gifts

TABLE LAMPS
FLOOR LAMPS
APPLIANCES
ELECTRIC RAZORS
STOVES—IRONERS
REFRIGERATORS
WASHING MACHINES

CRAIG ELECTRIC

Electrical Contractor

850 BATHURST ST. LA. 9077

QUEBEC

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HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 95 YEARS

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English Tropical Worsteds . . .

are necessary to a balanced summer wardrobe. We have a size and model for every man. English Gabardines also at same price..... **29.50**

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of English pure wool fabrics. A wide selection.

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Every garment bears Lazare's two guarantees,—one for long satisfactory wear and the other for lowest possible price.

Fur-trimmed Cloth Coats and Woolen Suits made to your special measurements by our internationally famous designer out of the best British Woolens.

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Opp. Mount Royal Hotel

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter Chocolate Drink Eggs

DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP STORES LIMITED

Meats

Groceries

Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

We Solicit Enquiries

JAY WOLFE INC.

MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*

Restyling—Repairing

Telephone *BElair 3466

First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

LINENS of Best IRISH Makes

HANDKERCHIEFS and SCARVES

in a Wonderful Variety of New Designs and Weaves

JUL. HEIM. 1420 DRUMMOND STREET

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR

Moderately Priced

from $3.00 to $7.50

Hosiery—69c and 75c

COAL FUEL OIL

*DOLLARD 4601

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H. Baron

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MISS CAIRNS

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Phone LAncaster 7438

Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

MEN . . . GET INTO THE SWIM!

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Jantzen's pure wool suits with detachable tops, 2-tone colour combinations, 4.95 to 6.95

Jantzen's pure wool trunks, sizes 30 to 40—2.95 to 5.95

Simpson's STREET FLOOR

"STORE FOR MEN"

Dechaux

FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING *for EVERYTHING*

DYERS UPHOLSTERERS FURRIERS

FRONTENAC 3131

Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY, LTD.

Phone 7641 Regina

Crown Bakery Ltd.

BAKERY PRODUCTS

Phone 93196 Regina

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.

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European Local Classified

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LONDON, 7 Russell Road, Kensington. KEN. 1878—Unfurnished suites and rooms and furnished rooms; hot water; nice house; good garden.

LONDON, Porchester Terrace (Sixty Seven)—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. & C. throughout; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction for sharing. Langham 2679.

KENSINGTON, London, near High St.—Residential rooms; breakfasts, baths, a. l. and service 30/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WES. 8758. Box W-421 BCM/CSM, London

LONDON, Victoria 9295—Really nice rooms and breakfast, modern conveniences, bathroom each floor; very moderate. 45 St. George's Road, S. W. 1.

ROOMS WANTED

LONDON—Lady desires comfortable sunny bed-sitting room with Christian Scientists, in quiet part of Kensington near Christian Science Church. Box W-909, BCM/CSM London.

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FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Hendon, Brent Green, London, N. W. 4—The Music Committee would welcome applications for deputy pianist.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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148 Sloane St. London, S.W.1. Sloane 1910

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Telegrams Gwyn-Moyra "Knights"

THURLEIGH COURT

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Claudia: A British Princess?

In his second letter to Timothy, the Apostle Paul makes a reference to a Christian woman named Claudia, who is among those sending greetings to his correspondent (4:21). There is not a little reason to suppose that this Claudia was British by birth, and that she was the daughter of King Cogidubnus, who became an ally of the Roman emperor (Tacitus: Agric. 14), and assumed the name of his patron, Tiberius Claudius—hence the name Claudia, the feminine form of Claudius.

It seems further that Claudia married the "Pudens" who is mentioned in the same verse in II Timothy, and an early inscription discovered at Chichester tells us that he was one who was in close contact with her father, King Cogidubnus (Cf. Smith's Bible Dictionary: Vol. I, p. 336).

The poet Martial refers to Claudia in terms which suggest that she belonged to a royal house in Britain (xi: 53).

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A "Brevity" from the St. Louis Star-Times forms the basis for today's cryptogram:

ZXXYVUTSR QY Z OPN-

MTLKJV, YSMH Z OJVLYS AKY

KZL LPGGJVJU XZS AVTQJ Z

FYUJVS SYEJM. VJZU YSJ, SZU

HYP XZS AVTQL YSJ.

A Charade

W. P. K. shares this one:

To fit with masts defines my FIRST . . .
In **doing nothing** my SECOND is immersed . . .
Having progressed thus far toward your goal
You'll find **unbendingly** is my WHOLE

Letter Changing

The change from MUCH to LESS in 8 moves, has brought it in 4 moves from several readers, among them one from Forest Hills, N Y., Jacksonville, Fla., Denver, Colo., Pontiac, Mich., and Lake Charles, La. — Much—mush—muss—mess—less. Well, today we have a chance to THINK before we SPEAK. In other words, try changing THINK to SPEAK in 7 moves.

How Long Will It Take?

There are 12 stop lights on a highway. If it takes 8 minutes to pass 8 of them, how long will it take to pass 12 of them—assuming, of course, that they are all regulated alike, and that you "jump" none.

Fun With Synonyms

Another list of 10 words and their synonyms to be matched.

1	decisive	crossed	
2	alike	profound	
3	humble	conclusive	1
4	deep	delayed	
5	hybrid	precious	
6	choice	clever	
7	valuable	shifty	
8	belated	superior	
9	evasive	meek	
10	artful	identical	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. In a speech prepared for delivery to the annual convention of the National Association of Retail Credit Men, Mr. Patterson said that the "fears and uncertainties expressed by business executives, concerning future developments in the relationship between Government and business, retard recovery."
2. The Commerce Department declared that it would exceed $60,000,000,000. The national income for 1929 was $78,556,000,000.
3. The country has launched a $300,000,000 public works program.
4. A survey of the House and Senate members by the Monitor discloses a strong sentiment for the embargo plan.
5. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Joseph P. Kennedy, American Ambassador to Britain, have denied rumors of impending dollar devaluations. However, Dr. Lewis Haney, professor of economics at New York University, forecasts further dollar devaluation, probably after the November elections.
6. No. A Government spokesman has warned that reprisals would lead to war.
7. A survey by the Young Women's Christian Association indicates that 2,880 agree that it would, with 870 no's and 151 "undecided."
8. According to the National Industrial Conference Board, each one of an average American family of four pays $138.14 annually to be governed.
9. His plea is for increased national unity and a firmer foreign policy.
10. Germany has ordered conscription for short labor service for all men and women in Germany.
11. He plans to campaign for the liberals in the Democratic Party.
12. No; President Roosevelt in his radio chat denied such a plan.
13. The trip was postponed because of the passing of the Queen's Mother, the Countess of Strathmore.
14. Geoffrey Lloyd has been appointed "dictator" for air raids precautions; and will devote his time to training of civilians to meet wartime attack from the skies.
15. Norma Shearer and Clark Gable.

Cottages Unique Even in Britain!

Monitor Camera Club from Edward P. Leigh, London

Quaint English Village

The village of Henbury near Bristol, possesses a group of cottages which must be unique in England, or any country for that matter.

Known locally as Blaize Hamlet, the nine cottages are in an enclosure roughly oval in shape and walled in at one end from the road which passes it. Access is gained by means of a door in this wall. In the center of the communal green is a stone column. Further inspection of this column discloses that it is also the communal pump—and at the top is a vertical sundial. Surmounting all is a wrought iron sign bearing the letter H.

A clue to the origin of this picturesque group is obtained from a stone at the base of the column on the opposite side of the pump: "These cottages, designed by John Nash, Esq., were built in the year 1811 for John S. Harford, Esq. His son John S. Harford placed this stone in grateful and filial affection in the year 1859." Thus the letter H is presumably the sign manual of the Harfords.

No two of the cottages are alike, and no two front doors face each other. There is one with a thatched roof, two with pigeon cotes across the front peaks, and five of the others have Chinese gabled roofs. The last one has no distinctive feature. It would appear as if John Nash's inventive genius had exhausted itself and he just had to be content with a plain one for the last.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Telephone Time Signals Are Given?

Can you imagine one operator answering in the neighborhood of 2,000 requests for the correct time within an hour? That is what happens in the time service rendered by the telephone company to the residents of Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Queens, where there are as many as 50,000 requests a day for the correct time.

To learn the time, a resident need only call the time-giving number and wait for the announcement. It is not necessary to ask the time, because the operator cannot hear your question and will give you the information without being asked.

A time announcement is made every quarter minute—for example, "When you hear the next signal, the time will be three-seventeen and one-quarter." Immediately following the announcement there is a high-pitched tone signal (technically known as the "short thousand-cycle tone") produced automatically, which gives the time to the exact second. If you are not sure you understood the first announcement which you hear, you need only wait 15 seconds, whereupon you will hear another.

The operator knows just when to give each announcement because a green signal light flashes on at just the interval before the time signal necessary for the operator to give the announcement.

For this special time service, the operators work in one-hour shifts. There are exacting and unusual tests made of the voices of applicants for time announcing. However, a sufficient number have been selected and trained so that it is very seldom necessary for any one operator to serve more than one 60-minute period a day in the time-announcement turret.

The equipment which gives the time signals is regulated from the U. S. Naval Observatory at Washington, and is relayed through a grand master clock in Manhattan and two master clocks in the telephone office. The two master clocks operate twin sets of time-announcing equipment.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Of Interest to Fliers

Average wind velocities, in the main, are highest during the winter season and lowest during the summer season, the seasonal range being greatest over the more southern latitudes.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Covering Heater Pipes

A man needing employment made his own work by calling at houses with materials for covering heater pipes with asbestos paper. Covering the pipes is a good idea to keep heat in pipes, thus insuring more benefit from fuel. Also, this asbestos covering keeps the pipes from rusting in summer.

The man charges a fair price, well within the range of any purse. Thus he has created his own work, and earns needed money.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Detroit News: The name Horatio Alger is proposed as one of 15 to be inscribed on a Brooklyn library. Horatio wrote books on how to work and win, when both were fashionable.

Punch (c): A judge declares that there is much to be said against our present system of taxation. This will come as a blow to those who firmly believe that they have already said it.

Paterson (N. J.) News: Thank goodness, we live in a free country, where a man may say what he thinks—if he isn't afraid of wife, neighbors, or boss, and if he's sure it won't hurt his business or his reputation.

A Junior Partner Wanted

There's a junior partner wanted
By Will Succeed & Co.,
Who do a Rushing business
Way up in Fortune Row.

I've seen their advertisement—
"No capital required";
But boys with pluck and courage
Are just the kind desired.

They want a boy who has no fear
Of heavy plodding work;
Who does not wait for luck or fate,
Who scorns a task to shirk.

Who slowly, surely digs his way
Through problems hard a score,
And still has grit and courage left
To try as many more.

—Popular Speaker and Writer

Quotation for Today

NURTURE your mind with great thoughts. To believe in the heroic makes heroes.—DISRAELI.

Current Events Quiz

(A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News)

1. "What are the artificial barriers in the path of recovery," according to R. C. Patterson, Jr., Assistant United States Secretary of Commerce?
2. What is this year's national income estimated to be? How does this compare with the 1929 national income?
3. How is France planning to speed up economic recovery?
4. Do the members of Congress favor a voluntary embargo on shipment of American aircraft to Japan?
5. Is further devaluation of the United States dollar contemplated?
6. Does Britain plan reprisals for the sinking of two more British ships in Spanish waters?
7. Do the young "white-collar" businesswomen of America believe that the economic situation would be improved if women who are not financially compelled to work gave up their jobs?
8. How much does it cost each member of an average family to be governed in the United States?
9. Emerging from his semi-retirement, Anthony Eden urges two points vital to Britain's future. What are they?
10. What type of conscription has been ordered in Germany?
11. What did President Roosevelt reveal in his fireside chat Jan. 24 with regard to his part in the fall elections?
12. Is there likely to be a special session of Congress this fall?
13. Why has the state visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to France been postponed?
14. What new "dictator" has been appointed in Britain?
15. What two film stars were selected to play the leads in "Gone With the Wind?"

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

In Lighter Vein

Modernized Mother Goose

The King was in his counting house,
Adding cash in stacks;
Along came the Internal Revenuer
And took it all for tax.

Sign of the Times

First Businessman: "What time have you?"

Second Ditto (looking at watch): "A quarter to."

F. B. M.: "Quarter to what?"

S. B. M.: "Dunno. You see, times got so tough I had to lay off one of the hands."—Atlanta Two Bells.

At Least Frank

Sympathetic Lady: "And are you married, my good man?"

Wanderer: "Certainly not, lady! Do you think I'd be relying on strangers for support if I had a wife?"

The Butler's Last Word

One of Billy Sunday's converts was a Japanese butler, who served in a very fashionable house. Soon after his conversion, there was a large dinner party, and the butler was told to do his best.

Course after course came on, and the guests were delighted with the dinner. As a climax the Japanese lad brought in a huge cake. Remembering how Billy Sunday used to close his service, the butler figured out that he should close his dinner with a religious sentiment. He did not know much of the Scriptures, so he decided to put on the cake the phrase which had led to his conversion.

The guests were amazed to find on the cake, in sugared writing, "Prepare to meet thy God."

Daily Anecdote

Too Rich

At a meeting of prominent sketchers and painters, the name of a young artist was brought up. He had recently returned from France, where he had been studying.

When one of the artists was asked his opinion of the young man's future, he replied, "I am reminded of what Northcote said, in answer to a similar question. When he was asked if a certain art student returning from Italy would ever make a great painter, Northcote replied, 'No, never. Because he has an income of six thousand pounds a year.'"

What They Say

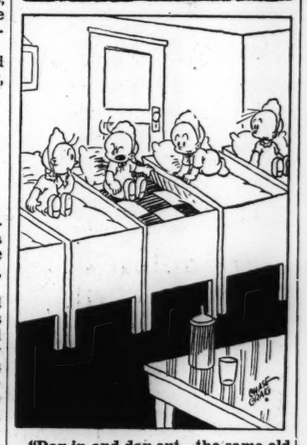
Helium's Future

"In 50 years there will be no market for helium because there will be no airships. Airplanes will supplant them."—Hugo Eckener.

Teaching of Democracy

"A united American continent must now teach its lesson of democracy to nations that have reverted to one of despotism's old and outworn forms."—Nicholas Murray Butler.

Jest a Minute



"Day in and day out—the same old faces!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Friend in Need

London

At an hour when traffic is brisk at Hyde Park Corner, a cat tried to cross to the opposite side with her two kittens.

Considering the safest way to negotiate this difficult enterprise, she first left one kitten behind on the pavement, picked up the other, and carried it across to the center island. On second thought she decided against leaving her kitten alone on the island, so she carried it back again to the starting place.

At this point a little dog came up, and, seeing the dilemma, picked up the second kitten. While the traffic was held up, the small cavalcade started off and marched safely to the opposite pavement.

Thus is illustrated not only the intuitive mother-love manifested daily by birds and animals, but also the intelligent brother-love shown by one animal to another at moments of special need.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, second edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Argeşeanu, Gen. G. (är'-jĕ-shä'-nōō) — Rumania's Minister of War.

Bayar, Djelal (jĕ-läl' bä-yär') —Premier of Turkey.

Constantinescu, Mitita (mē-tē'-tä kŏn'-stän-tē-nĕs'-kōō)—Rumania's Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Costa, Arthur de Souza (är'-tōōr dĕ sō'-zä kōsh'-tä)—Brazil's Finance Minister.

Enríquez, Gen. G. Alberto (ān-bĕr'-tō ĕn-rē'-kās) — Supreme Chief of the Republic of Ecuador.

Hsu Huan-sheng (shü' hwän'-shĕng')—Commander of Chinese air squadron which "bombed" Japan with peace pamphlets.

Illiec Island (ē'-lyĕk')—Island off the coast of Brittany, purchased in April by Lindbergh, and now the Lindbergh residence.

Naggiar, Paul Emile (pōl ā'-mēl' nä'-gyär') — France's Ambassador to China.

Reitsch, Capt. Hanna (hän'-ä rich) — Only German woman aviator with the rank of captain, who recently flew a helicopter from Stendal to Berlin, a distance of 65 miles.

Udet, Maj. Gen. Ernst (ĕrnst ōō'-dĕt) — Germany's foremost flier, who recently set a new world record by flying 62.1 miles at 393.94 miles an hour.

From the Gazetteer of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Kiukiang (kyōō'-kyäng')—City on Yangtze River, 136 miles below Hankow.

Szechwan Province (sü'-chwän') — Province of Southwestern China, which is reported sending troops to Hankow.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Be Humble

Be Humble! Realize
You've nothing of your own;
God is the source of strength,
You do not walk alone.

Be Humble! It is God's will
That you obedient be;
His happy perfect child
Guileless, strong, and free.

Be Humble! Of no avail
To strive for human power;
Better far to grow in grace,
And blossom like a flower.

Be Humble! Do well your work,
Nor seek reward or praise;
Your heart aglow with love
Will make this best of days.

Be Humble! Heed today
Heaven's clarion call.
Be humble! Know that
Only God is All-in-all.

—Grenville Kleiser.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: According to a publisher, only a person who has suffered can write a modern novel. Read one, and you can write one.

A Charade: Rig, Idly—Rigidly.

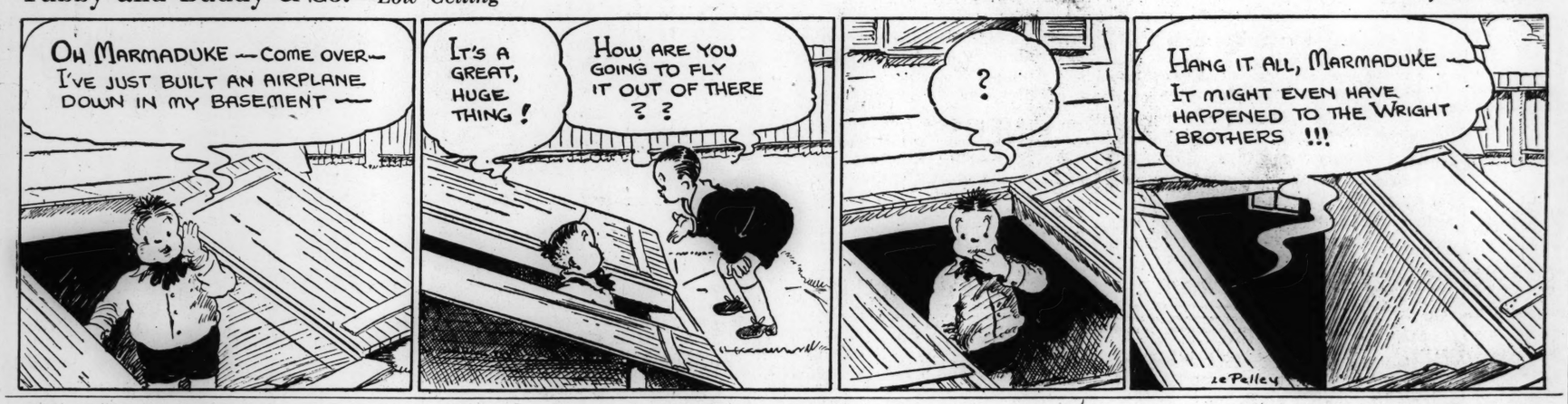
Letter Changing: Think, thick, chick, click, slick, spick, speck, speak.

How Long Will It Take: 12-4-7 minutes.

Fun With Synonyms: Decisive—conclusive; alike—identical; humble—meek; deep—profound; hybrid—crossed; choice—superior; valuable—precious; belated—delayed; evasive—shifty; artful—clever.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Low Ceiling*

By LE PELLEY


OH MARMADUKE — COME OVER — I'VE JUST BUILT AN AIRPLANE DOWN IN MY BASEMENT —
IT'S A GREAT, HUGE THING!
HOW ARE YOU GOING TO FLY IT OUT OF THERE ??
?
HANG IT ALL, MARMADUKE — IT MIGHT EVEN HAVE HAPPENED TO THE WRIGHT BROTHERS !!!
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*'Where Is My Wandering Bird Tonight?'*

By CARMACK

Yesterday afternoon Mister flew away and didn't come back—
Bedtime came and still he hadn't shown up—
But about daylight I was awakened by a noise at the window—
I got up to investigate and there sat Mister!
"Hey!" I barked to the Boss—"Look who's here!" And he hopped out in a hurry—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Must America Abet Bombing?

FOR several days this newspaper has run quotations in this space reporting the results of civilian bombing in China and the share America has in it through the supplying of war materials, particularly aircraft. Our purpose has been to widen and clarify an appreciation of this relationship. Our hope has been that when clearly seen this role would be rejected by the moral sense of the American people. We believe it is so rejected. But there remains the task of making that moral rejection effective and dissolving America's partnership with bombers.

Three principal ways of proceeding present themselves:

1. Governmental pressure. Secretary Hull has voiced the hope that American aircraft manufacturers will refrain from shipments to Japan. The June figures on plane exports may show how effective this plea has been. But the survey made by the Monitor discloses a marked silence on the part of several big plane manufacturers as to their attitude and action. Despite the highly commendable sentiments of some plane makers the impression remains that those who are doing a good business will not be stopped by intimations of State Department wishes.

It should be noted that Mr. Hull's statement was not a direct or formal request made to plane manufacturers but a hope expressed in the press. Judged by past experience much more definite pressure will be required if the United States is to cease being Japan's chief aid in the bombing business. State Department hints of a similar kind did not prevent America being a supply base for Italy in Ethiopia or both sides in Spain.

2. Governmental embargoes. Without action of Congress any embargoes would have to be applied under the Neutrality Act and would shut off supplies to China as well as Japan. The State Department makes a good case to show that they would injure the aggressee more than the aggressor. Those who are not concerned about which is the aggressor and are determined only that America shall have no part in war make a good case for embargoes to end supplies to both sides.

3. Voluntary measures by individuals and groups. The most effective moves of this kind have been taken by dock workers and sailors who have refused to handle war supplies for Japan. On Friday the Monitor carried an account of the resolution adopted by the Waterside Workers' Federation in Melbourne, refusing to load tin clippings which might be used for "war and the ruthless slaughter of noncombatants." Similar action has been taken by other dock workers in Australia and England.

In the United States there have been only sporadic efforts of this kind, and they have not been effective in stopping American supplies for Japan. So far as we have heard there has been no movement among stockholders or employees of aircraft companies to curb this business. Others who have neither profits nor wages to lose should be slow to take a holier-than-thou attitude. They might offer to share the sacrifice by some form of compensation for orders rejected.

There is also the argument, "If we don't supply them somebody else will." But that will not be persuasive with men and women who are deeply moved by a moral revolt against being accessories to civilian bombing. And if the moral position becomes clearer, hands will cease to carry out an evil the heart condemns. Despite all the obstacles there can be no doubt that if conscience becomes sufficiently awakened it will find ways to stop American aid to civilian bombing. Effective action by private and governmental agencies awaits only such awakening.

Wages and Relief Wages

ALTHOUGH not mentioned in the announcement, the new wages-and-hours legislation was almost certainly a factor in the decision to increase the "security wage" of WPA workers in thirteen southern states. The beginnings laid in that legislation for a uniform standard of bottom wages throughout the United States made anomalous the differentials that have existed between geographical sections in the WPA payments.

This inequality was felt the more keenly in a few border states where relief workers only a few miles apart—across a state line—would receive widely differing rates of pay for the same type of work and under substantially equal living costs. This perhaps explains in part the larger increases made in Kentucky and Oklahoma, though the fact that these were not made in Virginia and North Carolina leaves an unpleasant implication of connection with the fact that the New Deal is interested in primaries in the first two states.

In aggregate the increases now announced emphasize strongly the connection that must exist between a minimum-wage law and the rates paid for relief. Although no displacement of labor is intended in applying the minimum wage standards, some is almost sure to result at least temporarily. At least some present unemployment will continue for a while. It is manifestly unjust for society to say, "You shall not work for less than so much a week," unless society is ready to support the willing worker at some related figure if he cannot find work at the stipulated minimum. Hence the United States must be prepared to recognize the implications of this connection in the wage floors to be set by the advisory boards under the new Federal Labor Standards Act.

H. M. S. Fantastic

THE rollicking lilt of the old-time sailor's hornpipe bids fair to enliven the daily duties of Australian naval tars once more. It seems that one Chief Petty Officer Grigor's flighty-footed penchant for the hornpipe has so impressed his shipmates that Commander Spurgeon of the Rushcutters Bay Depot has prescribed the traditional dance of Deadeye Dick's day as a compulsory part of training routine.

Apparently one pulsating selection from Mr. Grigor's robust repertoire was enough to convince his commanding officer that there is nothing like a hearty hornpipe to tickle the Terpsichorean tendencies of even the most sober-sided shellback. Thus the official order is passed along the berth-decks that sailors at the Rushcutters depot shall henceforth do their daily dozen to the romantic tune of "Liverpool Jack" or maybe, "The Sailor's Bride." A splendid form of exercise, Commander Spurgeon asserts. The steps are not listless like most modern dances. To which, exponents of that modern specialty entitled the "Big Apple" probably will reply, "What'd you mean, listless?" Or words to that effect!

Andrew J. Peters

ANDREW J. PETERS left to his native city those advantages which accrue from efficient and economical administration. But he left also numerous tangible improvements of thoroughfares, playgrounds, public safety provisions, and public buildings which make living in Boston pleasanter and more profitable for its citizens.

In a period when the city's debt is almost the chief concern of its administrators, one recalls that Mayor Peters reduced Boston's debt by nearly $5,000,000 and left a large surplus in the treasury even after accomplishing his program of betterments. His previous experience as state legislator and Senator, as Congressman, and as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury had well fitted him to handle his city's affairs.

His part in dealing with the Boston police strike resulted in rather unfair criticisms. His own statement of his position in that crisis shows that he was acting under limitations which his office imposed on him, and which Governor Coolidge recognized.

His services earned for him the respect of his community, which was expressed in its honoring him with various positions of a semi-public nature throughout many years. King Albert of Belgium conferred on him the title of commander in the Order of the Crown. The good he did lives after him in the memory of a public which appreciated his sincere efforts in its behalf.

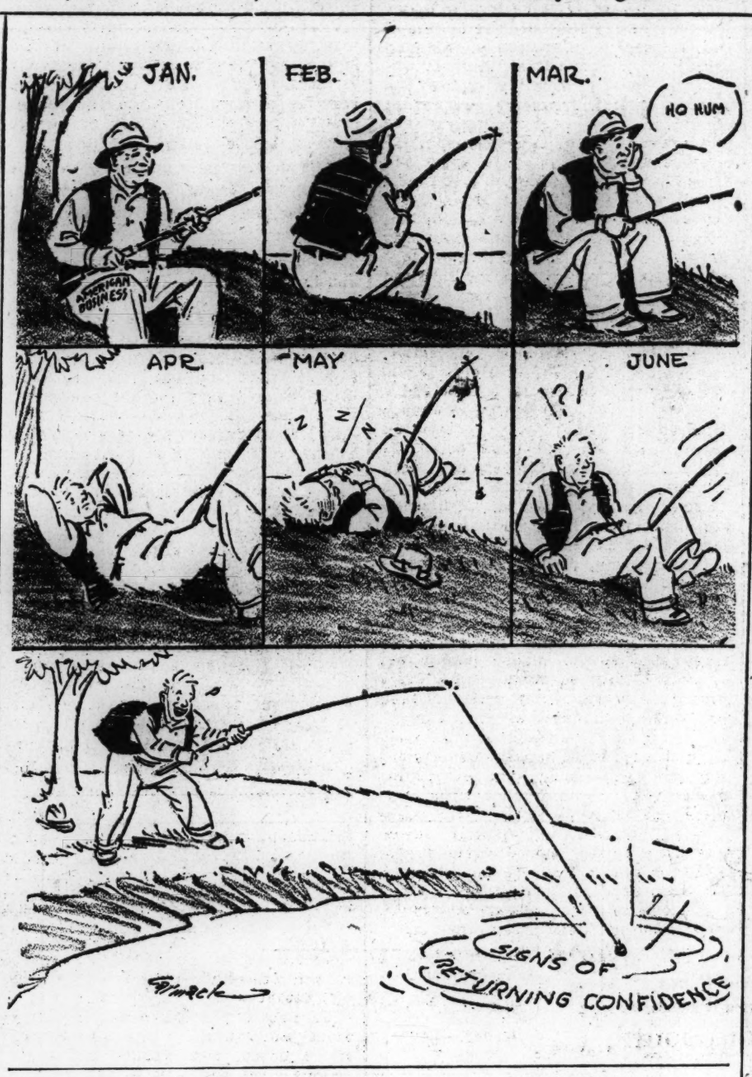
College for Policemen

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE has awarded a brand-new degree of B. S. P. A. (bachelor of science in police administration) to two of its men students. Many modern criminologists have long advocated specialized training for this branch of crime prevention as well as others. Speaking before the first New England Crime Conference, Sheldon Glueck, Professor of Criminology at Harvard Law School, said:

> The old-time muscular policeman, whose chief job was to pound the beat, is no longer enough. Modern crime calls for professionally trained technicians; men who can establish and conduct elaborate communications systems by auto, teletype, and radio; men who are expert in ballistics, criminal photography, criminal chemistry, handwriting and the like. A nightstick and a gun are no longer enough.

The men turned out by Michigan State should satisfy most of these specifications. At present five years are needed to complete the course combining three and a third years of regular college work and instruction in criminological theory with eighteen months of practical experience under supervision of the State and Detroit Police Departments.

The offering of this course at Michigan State may mark a new era in the war against crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has shown what a highly trained corps of criminal investigators can accomplish. If the same brand of efficiency can be carried into local and state police forces through the training of young men in the manner of Michigan State, a step will have been taken toward reduction of the present high crime rate.



No Celebration

WE HAD never attended a Fourth of July celebration. Indeed, outside of picnics held by the townspeople, who were so far away from us that they scarcely counted, the day went largely unobserved in our wheat country, except for an extra supply of lemonade for the harvest hands, and heaping platters of fried chicken on the dinner table.

Out of all the places we might have lived, we children thought rebelliously, we must be located in a section where the great holiday fell squarely in the midst of harvest. The day for planting potatoes, or cultivating row crops, was variable and subject to postponement, but once harvest had started, nothing but rain and darkness was allowed to interfere with it. We would as soon have tried to stand in the path of the mysterious Procession of the Equinoxes as to suggest any change in this order of affairs.

But we did mention it, with some bitterness, to our Aunt Judy, who had arrived on one of her rare visits shortly before the holiday. She looked at us gravely and with, I think now, more sympathy than we realized at the time.

"It is a good thing," she agreed, "to observe that day in some way. I suppose you know what it is that we celebrate?"

* * *

Aunt July taught history, and we hoped to impress her, so one of us spoke promptly.

"The Declaration of Independence was signed."

Aunt Judy was above quibbling. She did not belong to the class of historians who would rather point out a trifling error in a date than arrive at a true interpretation of the temper of an era. But she did say, mildly:

"And what did that signify?"

"Why, it gave us liberty, didn't it?" we hazarded after some hesitation.

"It gave us a chance to achieve liberty, possibly," she said. "I've listened to a good many Fourth of July orations, and the speaker usually says just what you said, only in more words. As if liberty were something that could be conferred like a loving cup and set on a shelf as a permanent possession."

This was a little beyond us. Grown-up people were always making things difficult, whereas we wanted them to be simple and glorious. Like Patrick Henry when he cried, "Give me liberty or give me death," with noble gestures and no fine shades of meaning that must be deliberated and no tiresome questions as to what constituted liberty and no necessity for drawing a line between liberty for one and imposition upon another.

* * *

We wouldn't have expressed our feelings to Aunt Judy, but she smiled exactly as if she had read our thoughts.

"A great many grown people feel just as you do about it," she said, embarrassing us somewhat, because we were not used to having our unspoken words answered. "They want to believe the pleasant things that orators say to them without going through the painful process of searching for the truth. That is one of the greatest dangers to liberty; that and too great a sense of security. The man who goes to sleep with a precious jewel beside him is quite likely to wake and find it gone."

"If you have to work for a thing all the time," said my sister, who still felt rather strongly on the subject of celebration, "I can't see that it's worth so much to you. Why not let it go?" This was heresy, but my sister was always daring.

"I dare say we will, eventually," Aunt Judy prophesied, unexpectedly. "The struggle to define and hold freedom will appear too troublesome, and we will seem to see green fields of ease in some other direction. . . . The thorns in those fields are cleverly concealed. Then the road back to liberty will be rough and rocky, but of course we'll come back, because there is something in mankind that cries out for it and will not be denied. But don't trouble your heads about it now, when you're only eight and ten. If when you're thirty you still won't trouble—" she smiled a little sadly and shook her head. And we went to bed and dreamed of nothing but the splendid fireworks we were not likely to see. Still, because a child's memory is longer than his understanding, her words, or at least the spirit of them, have long outlived our love of Fourth of July celebrations.

MARY ZIRKLE

The Wide Horizon

Plunging Into the Primaries

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

TWO facts of far-reaching importance emerged during the past week: (1) President Roosevelt came out for "significant politics"—for the purging from the Democratic Party of those important candidates whom he does not consider to be liberals. (2) An unexpected and tentative tremor of optimism ran through the economic framework of the nation.

First about politics. Not often have American Presidents intervened in party primaries. It's too dangerous. Selection of candidates is left to local powers that be; Presidents grin and bear it. That is because this is a Federal Government, spread out over a wide continent, and its political parties are really coalitions, covered by labels alone. It always has been a far cry from the Connecticut Republican, rooted in the idea of solid tariff protection and traditional conservatism, to the Kansas or Minnesota or North Dakota Republican, who speaks for a debtor community interested in agrarian reform and sometimes monetary experiment.

Equally polar is the jump from the northeastern Democrat elected by union labor, to the Democrat in Georgia or Mississippi, who stands at the top of a landlord-conservative community. For long years, American parties have been based on such contradictions, and have got along. The metamorphosis into "significant politics" was considered too herculean a job, involving a basic realignment, to be achieved in practice.

* * *

Now comes Mr. Roosevelt and tackles the task. Where there is a "clear issue" between conservative and liberal within his party, he said on Friday night, he thinks he has every right to intervene. The decision certainly is historic. It is also venturesome. It needs to be examined in its practical aspects.

There are ten or more significant senatorial contests in the Democratic primaries this year, in which the issue of conservative versus liberal, by Mr. Roosevelt's definition, might arise. Senators who have opposed the New Deal, not only on the Supreme Court issue but in an increasing number of important ways, are seeking the Democratic renomination in Connecticut, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri, Colorado, and Nevada. (Senator Van Nuys in Indiana, of course, is running as an independent.) Senator Barkley is fighting for renomination against an anti-New Dealer, and Senator Pope in Idaho has a powerful conservative opponent.

Now, without venturing into the field of prophecy, it looks very much as if most if not all of the Senators running for nomination in this list might pull through. That includes hard-pressed New Dealers as well as the so-called conservatives. Down in the Carolinas last week, I was informed by everyone I asked that Senator Ellison D. Smith's chance for renomination against the challenge of Gov. Olin D. Johnston is very good. And that may be taken as a sort of test case, for Senator Smith stands for the extreme citadels of southern conservatism, and he is opposed by a state Governor with all the facilities that position conveys.

Similarly in Georgia, Senator Walter F. George is running strongly against Lawrence Camp. In Missouri Senator Clark's renomination is conceded; in Connecticut and Indiana no strong New Dealers have come forward; in Colorado and Nevada the conservative senators have the edge.

* * *

This list of states is recited again simply to emphasize the magnitude of President Roosevelt's task—the boldness of the challenge he has laid down, examined in the hurly-burly of practical politics. But the President has flung himself into the primaries, and he must finish hoeing the row somehow. His will be a task of real delicacy when he gets to states like Oklahoma and California. By that time, however, his methods may have greatly moderated from those of the "fireside" talk. If the President follows James A. Farley's advice, he will endorse "liberal" candidates where they have a good chance of winning, and leave well enough alone elsewhere.

Friday night's speech may mark another historic stage: The President's break with two diverse individuals; Vice-President Garner and Mayor Frank Hague. He condemned both of them, at least by implication. His paragraph on free assembly and speech pointedly thrust at Jersey City. His two references to the associates who urged him to "go slow" fitted everything we know about Vice-President Garner's advice to "let the cattle put on fat." To these associates, the President flung the epithet "copperhead." That's not a nice word, not even in Texas, but it will take some time to plumb the echoes from Uvalde.

The resurgent economic optimism burst on Washington as unexpectedly as it did on the rest of the country. Suddenly everybody seemed to be sniffing the air and declaring that things do appear to look a little better. The President talked about little drops of water, the stock market gained more than it has in any single week since 1929, and this very optimism generated its own momentum. Unquestionably it contributed to Mr. Roosevelt's militant tone on Friday night. He seems to feel that things have turned his way once more. Of course, it remains to be seen whether Hugh Johnson was right this week when he wrote that the President is so lucky that if he fell down a well he'd find a buried treasure there.

Whither the Jews?—A Letter From Amsterdam

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The sad fate of many of our fellow beings, the Jews, in countries where official anti-Semitism is throwing them out of their jobs, occupation or business, is setting many people seeking ways and means to relieve the situation. The natural thing to do would be to facilitate a large scale emigration to the promised Jewish national home—Palestine. But the Arabian question is the big stumbling block for the present.

There must be many countries which have overseas territories or unworked areas which might be thrown open to the mutual benefit of the inhabitants and the Jewish emigrants who through zeal and consecration have succeeded so well in turning the barren wastes and deserts of Palestine into green pastures and fertile arable land.

In this connection allow me to refer to a recent open letter addressed to the Netherlands Minister for the Colonies, published in the weekly De Haagsche Post (The Hague), in which the writer advocated admitting the Jews to the Netherlands West Indies (Netherlands Guiana or Surinam).

The open letter, signed by H. R. Windmuller (Mate in the Netherlands Commercial Navigation) at Tel-Aviv, read in part as follows:

"According to Your Excellency there would exist favorable economic prospects for Surinam, if zealous, industrious people would settle down there. The undersigned, who has been living in Palestine for more than four years, has had the privilege of witnessing here the extraordinary progress which this country has made after having been a waste desert for centuries, through the zeal and consecration of the Jewish population which has immigrated here during the last twenty-five years. . . .

A not unimportant part of the Jewish immigration surplus would deserve consideration as likely candidates for colonization in Surinam, as meant by Your Excellency. . . . Seeing that Surinam needs industrious people the undersigned proposes that Your Excellency move that:

1. Surinam be opened for immigration of Jews from all countries, where they are persecuted because of their race or religion.

2. Grounds for farm settlement be placed at their disposal on long lease or as owners.

3. A study commission be appointed to report immediately on measures to be taken for permanent settlement in Surinam, more especially in agriculture, of the expected Jewish immigration."

This open letter points to possibilities which no doubt are not limited to Netherlands Guiana only and which might be profitably considered by all those who wish to contribute to the relief of those unfortunate fellow beings whose main offense is that they were born Jews.

Amsterdam — GERARD VOGEL

Two Horns to a Dilemma

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The press of this country has very awkwardly placed itself on one of the two horns of a dilemma.

By the wording of news dispatches, as well as by editorial comment, nearly all newspapers have given the casual reader the idea that the war in Spain is simply a fight between Fascism and Communism—merely a struggle between these two groups, both disapproved of in America, for the control of the Spanish Government.

Any student of world affairs knows that the conflict in Spain is a rebellion by a group of Fascists, backed by vast armies and supplies from Mussolini and Hitler, against a peaceful, duly elected democratic (not Communistic) government. The fact that Russia is sympathetic with Loyalist Spain or has given material aid does not alter this basic and underlying cause of the war.

If the foregoing statements are true, and I challenge anyone to disprove them, the two horns of the dilemma are these: First, the newspapers of this country are misinformed and ignorant of the true situation; and second, for some reason best known to themselves, they are intentionally giving the American people an erroneous idea of the facts.

Boulder, Colo. — LEROY W. COOK

Egyptian Rotation of Crops

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It may interest those who read the Monitor's good articles regarding cotton and the southern farmers' problems, to hear of the crop rotations largely practiced in Egypt, where it is rare for cotton to be grown annually on the same ground:

Biennial Cotton Rotation		Triennial Cotton Rotation	
1st yr. Feb.	Cotton	1st yr. Feb.	Cotton
Oct.	Wheat	Oct.	Wheat
2d yr. May	Rice	2d yr. May	Rice
Oct.	Eg. Clover	Oct.	Eg. Clover
3d yr. Feb.	Cotton	3d yr. May	Fallow
Oct.	Eg. Clover	July	Maize
4th yr. May	Fallow	Oct.	Eg. Clover
July	Maize	4th yr. Feb.	Cotton
Oct.	Eg. Clover	Oct.	Eg. Clover
5th yr. Feb.	Cotton etc.	5th yr. May	Fallow
		July	Maize
		Nov.	Wheat or b'ns
		6th yr. May	Fallow or Rice
		Nov.	Eg. Clover
		7th yr. Feb.	Cotton, etc.

In either rotation the normal yields on good land in the Delta would be about as follows: Cotton 400-700 pounds (lint), wheat 30-40 bushels, beans 25-40 bushels, maize 45-55 bushels, rice 2,500-4,000 pounds, but in the case of the biennial rotation heavier manuring, amounting frequently to twelve tons per acre per dressing of farmyard manure, is necessary. It will be seen that the Egyptian clover, which with chopped wheat straw feeds the animals, is an essential feature of successful farming. Naturally, the land is provided with ample perennial irrigation, and under similar physical and climatic conditions there appears to be no reason why American lands should not give equally fine crops. G. H. D.

Alexandria, Egypt.